WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 224 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
24th Sept.	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000		
10th "	Karmala	9000		
16th "	Khiva	9000		
22nd "	Arabia	8000		
30th "	Nellore	7000		
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000		
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpura	7000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd Sept.	Nore	7000	Medina*	12500
21st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
17th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*21st Sept.	Linga	Karachi direct.
21st Sept.	Dunera	Aden
22nd Sept.	Fultala	Karachi, Mahammerah & Busreh
23rd Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting
15th Sept.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.
14th Sept.	Pundua	Gulf (Extra).
20th Sept.	Matiana	London

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons. on or about 20th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Building, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham,	A & C	7498		26thSept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6048	22nd Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	3rd class Return.
Marseilles ...	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ...	600	90	452	676
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	...	943	...	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	arrived.	18th Sept.
S.S. Asia Maru	2416	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
S. S. Standard	1461	28th Sept.	10th Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	30th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore.	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5848	16th Sept.	26th Sept.
Banyei Maru	....	2844	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4186	4th Oct	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	14th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th Oct	20th Oct

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5838	Y. Kuchiki	20th Sept.	29th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 693 of 1914.
Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa.
vs.
Haji Siddik Haji Sumor and anr.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavya,, Nagindas and Co., attorneys for the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, one lot of Gold and Silver ornaments consisting of gold Bangles, gold patlis, gold ear rings, gold rings, gold ear ornaments, gold and pearl balics, gold necklace silver toys, silver neck ornaments etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

13, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BUNDLES OR 31 BAGS OF RAW ASAM SILK, DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 25th day of September 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following A. T. E. 51/81—7 bundles or 31 bags of Raw Asam Silk, weighing 109 mds. and 3¼ lbs. gross, damaged by sea-water, ex S. S. "Hellas."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September 1916.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.— Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAWAL.—Siqueira & Son.
BIKANIR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—(Taj Mahal Hotel)—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
CAWNPORE.—Brijmohanlal Narondas Modi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Shet & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co
HUBLI.—Dr. C. H. Deshpande.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI (Camp).—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.— C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

Street, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.
4529 Terms Moderate.

WANTED

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED PRINTER, capable of Estimating and Generally Managing a small Press. Knowledge of Book-binding essential. Apply giving references and salary required to Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5268

WANTED.—An experienced LIBRARIAN for the Darbhanga Raj Knowledge of English and Sanskrit essential. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 House allowance.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Darbhanga.

Darbhanga, 13th September, 1916. 5284

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED.—For Kushalgarh Anglo-Vernacular School:—HEAD-MASTER on Rs. 30 plus 2½ by 4. An undergraduate having good experience and knowledge of upto date methods of teaching and School-management will be preferred. First Assistant-teacher, knowing well English and Hindi, on Rs. 15 plus 2½ by 4. Apply before 25th September 1916, to:—

KAMDAR, Kushalgarh,
Via Bajranggarh.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
5288

WANTED—immediately an ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Municipal City Dispensary Sholapur. Pay if the post Rs. 125 per month with free quarters. None bu L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S. need apply. Aplications with testimonials should reach the UNDERSIGNED before the 25th instant.

G. M. SHAH
President Sholapur Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Sholapur, 15-9-16. 5273

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights, Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th September, 1916.

NOTICES.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the Liquidators at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 30th October, 1916, at 5 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, discharging the Liquidators from their office, and determining the manner in which the Books of Account, Vouchers, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th September, 1916. 5285

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that on ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1916.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 3rd October 1916 to Tuesday, the 17th October 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
& Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September, 1916. 5287

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from Messrs. PUNJA JEEWAN and MONA DHARAMSEY, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon, or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground lying and being on Lady Jamshedji Road or Hasali Tank Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards approximately or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 4542, Old Survey No. 363, and New Survey No. 1/1443 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4294-4297 and 4298(1), 4298(2) and Street No. 654-658 and 658A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the property of Parvatibai, on or towards the North by a Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mukund Moroba Khandke and others.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground lying and being at Hasali Tank Road or Lady Jamshedji Road at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 2,000 square yards approximately or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 4542, Old Survey No. 363, and New Survey No. 1/1443 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4294 to 4297 and 4298(1) and 4298(2) and Street No. 654-658A, and bounded on or towards the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mukund Moroba Khandke and others, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors, and on or towards the South by a common passage and beyond it by the property of D. M. Vaidya and others.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1916.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

5268

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOOLAM HOOSEIN ABDULLA, a contractor late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant ....Deceased.

AMOOBAI, widow of the said GOOLAM HOOSEIN ABDULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. Howard.
The 12th day of September, 1916.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

5286

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKER RAMDAS VASSONJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a moneylender, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ....Deceased.

LAXMIVAHOO, widow of THAKER RAMDAS VASSONJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Lalji Ramdas minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of September, 1916.

Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

5286

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE BRILLIANT FILM SERIES:—

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."

The wonderful exploits of a British gentleman of fortune who was ready to sell his services as a soldier to any good cause and got many chances to demonstrate his skill.

THREE COMPLETE EPISODES THIS WEEK.

EACH 2,000 FEET IN LENGTH.

EPISODE 1:—Seat of campaign in Cairo. Rebels in Egypt try by the wiles of a beautiful Princess to get O'Rourke to lead them against the British. He shows her the horror of the plot and warns the authorities about it in time.

EPISODE 2:—Seat of campaign in Bombay and Sundice, an Indian State. A mineowner in an imaginary Indian Native State is threatened with the loss of his property by the Chief's brother, but O'Rourke's intervention and cool heroism save the situation.

EPISODE 3:—Seat of campaign in a European Kingdom. A European Princess is about to be forcibly betrothed to a Prince, but she really loves O'Rourke and after a bold stroke by the hero she is able to announce her love for him.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"The most exciting film series yet exhibited in Bombay."—"TIMES OF INDIA."

"This series should prove the most popular yet seen in Bombay, for it is full of excitement and is acted wonderfully."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Also on the Bill.
Last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the he[a]y the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be minia Oil.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP TO DATE ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

in their remarkable entertainment "A WHIRL of MELODY"

DORIS EARLE | PATRICIA O'CONNOR

Instant and continued success of the Merry Pair

DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

in some singing, some talking and "some" show.

MILDRED GROVER | DICK RICHARDS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS.

NEDRA

BY GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

adapteb from his famous novel of the same name, and produced by EDWARD JOSE.

Featuring GEORGE PROBERT

supported by a splendid cast including Fania Marinoff and Margaret Greene.

The strange and amusing adventures of an American couple wrecked on a desert island in the Atlantic.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Rainfall is reported from all parts of the country except west of the line joining Bombay and Rawalpindi. There are indications of a formation of depression over the north of the Bay. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, east Rajputana, Central India west, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, and north Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Diamond Island one and a half inches, Tavoy four, Victoria Point, Mergui, Akyab two, Minbu one, Patna seven, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur and Mussorree two, Allahabad and Jhansi three, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Pareilly one and a half, Rawalpindi one, Ajmer three-quarters, Jubbulpore, Pendra Raipur one, Chanda, Jagdalpur and Ratnarigi one and a half, Marmagoa, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad two, Hanamkonda one, Gulbarga one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces and Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 18th. 1915.	June 1st to Sept. 18th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.13	76.58	69.39	79.84
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	1.02	83.28	72.54	82.30
Espianade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.74	81.70	68.14	84.34
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.13	85.54	75.64	91.12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m, 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ...	29.701 Inch.
Temperature of Air ...	79.0 Deg.
Wet bulb thermometer ...	77.0 "
Dew Point ...	76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.918 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ...	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	82.7 "
Minimum do ...	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	ESE,WSW,SSE.
Movement of wind do. do. ...	107 Miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.57 Inches
Total fall during month ...	9.75 "
Do do do, year ...	75.70 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th ...	1.06 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is considerably below the average at Hissar and Delhi

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy; Agra has had 0.27 in., Mainpuri 1.36in., Jhansi 3.10in., Cawnpore 1.63in. and Allahabad 2.58in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.72in., Kotah 0.16in. and Mount Abu 0.85in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana Day temperature is in defect at Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0.10in. and Neemuch 0.19in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.13in., Amraoti 0.75in., Nagpur 0.85in., Chanda 1.53in. and Raipur 0.93in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.13in., Ratnagiri 1.69in., Mormugao 2.22in. and Karwar 1.18in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ahmednagar has had 1.94in., Sholapur 1.92in., Bijapur 0.33in., Aurangabad 2.13in. and Hyderabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the United and the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad but decreased in the Punjab, Rajputana, Malabar and South east Madras. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, the United and the Central Provinces and Mysore and local in the Punjab and Malabar. Some showers have occurred in Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers may occur in Central India West, Malabar, Mysore and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 18th of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Sept.)	89.5	73.4	67	..	0	−0.01
Jask	90.1	80.3	89	..	0.29	0.23
Maskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Sept.)	94.1	83.6	77	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	80.7	72	..	3.62	−1.04
Rawalpindi	91.8	65.7	96	1.16	37.01	15.18
Lahore	92.1	75.3	77	..	22.96	8.21
Hissar	81.4	73.1	90	..	17.92	..
Ambala	88.7	73.3	88	..	28.14	5.64
Delhi	83.2	74.0	93	..	24.4[illegible]	2.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.5	77.1	91	0.27	27.56	4.61
Mainpuri	82.7	76.1	96	1.36	30.58	8.42
Jhansi	83.6	74.8	97	3.10	38.30	5.65
Cawnpore	80.8	76.1	99	1.63	44.88	14.35
Allahabad	86.1	76.3	91	2.58	55.80	23.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	80.8	69	..	3.17	0.93
Karachi	89.4	80.6	83	..	21.67	15.56
Ajmer	80.6	75.4	89	0.72	20.42	1.98
Jaipore	88.5	74.2	69	..	19.43	−1.57
Kotah	90.0	76.8	92	0.16	39.18	13.57
Mount Abu	71.7	66.0	96	0.85	77.62	20.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	71.7	91	..	12.30	−0.56
Dwarka	85.5	78.9	87	0.62	11.10	−2.35
Veraval	83.3	79.7	84	..	21.75	5.20
Rajkot	89.9	75.0	95	..	22.81	−1.48
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	76.4	85	0.02	17.82	−1.26
Surat	87.6	77.5	80	0.08	45.35	7.84
Ahmedabad	90.7	76.6	89	0.10	23.35	−4.94
Deesa	90.9	71.1	93	..	23.90	1.38
Neemuch	85.2	73.5	94	1.19	33.07	6.98
Indore	84.7	72.3	88	..	34.30	5.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.7	74.3	85	1.13	66.87	−11.68
Saugor	89.0	72.4	82	..	29.45	−10.60
Hoshangabad	85.7	74.4	81	..	45.82	2.52
Khandawa	89.4	74.5	87	..	26.97	1.53
Akola	87.6	75.5	86	0.02	35.59	10.15
Amraoti	87.2	75.3	90	0.75	35.19	8.50
Nagpur	88.7	73.6	95	0.85	41.30	0.64
Chanda	86.1	73.8	91	1.53	48.30	3.83
Raipur	88.5	74.9	93	0.93	31.70	−10.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	76.2	94	1.13	76.58	10.97
Ratnagiri	81.5	72.4	91	1.69	124.91	32.82
Marmugao	81.3	73.7	98	2.22	104.48	21.01
Karwar	80.1	73.1	95	1.18	117.54	9.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	72.1	82	..	20.02	3.37
Ahmednagar	79.9	68.6	87	1.94	23.51	7.90
Poona	81.2	70.3	90	0.07	17.85	−0.38
Sholapur	83.8	70.4	93	1.92	30.36	10.28
Bijapur	79.5	68.9	85	0.33	18.82	6.72
Belgaum	74.4	65.5	94	0.04	32.60	−3.53
Aurangabad	83.3	69.6	90	2.13	39.95	17.68
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	81.4	70.2	89	0.18	33.41	11.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	77.7	73.0	98	0.80	95.22	−10.26
Calicut	81.3	75.6	93	..	84.10	−2.02
Cochin	85.7	74.7	84	0.08	75.64	6.13
Colombo	84.6	77.6	82	..	28.98	9.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	75.5	83	..	19.32	−18.08
Bellary	80.6	72.7	77	0.18	15.35	6.6[illegible]
Cuddapah	82.9	76.3	86	0.03	28.53	11.55
Madras	87.0	78.0	80	0.10	13.0[illegible]	−0.80
Bangalore	77.1	65.5	90	0.10	27.99	11.52
Coimbatore	85.3	71.1	73	..	10.45	5.62
Trichinopoly	89.1	75.5	75	0.42	8.43	9.09
Negapatam	89.6	75.7	92	0.10	15.29	6.85

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17th.			
Linga	Cutbush		Karachi Sept. 15
Haxby	Goodward		Barry July 21
Dilwara	Walker		Durban Aug. 23
Din	Pallett		Bassein Aug. 23
Sept. 18th.			
Maur	Svensen		Bangkok Sept. 1

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 18th.		
Khyber	Kitcat	London
Bahrein	Bonnett	Maculla

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Rangoon Maru	for Kobe, etc.
"	*Perlak	for Rangoon

* To arrive.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 17th instant.

S. S. Yamagata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yamagata Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 17th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 15th instant.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due here in the morning of the 20th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 15th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Haxby:—The steamer Haxby, 2,252 tons, Captain G. E. Goodward, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barry, which port she had left on the 21st July, with ballast.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo, 21 cabin and 46 deck passengers.

S. S. Din:—The Portugues Prize Ship Din, 3,509 tons, Captain G. B. Pallett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Khyber, 5,657 tons, Captain H. E. Kitcat, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with mail, a general cargo and 85 passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Maculla, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

Saturday, 18th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara		M. M. & Co
C. & R. Morocco		J. F. & Co
F. Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. P. & Co
G. Dovre	Sloutland	J. M. & Co
H. Anyo Maru	Takeuchecre	M. M. Shirazi
L. Akbar	Courtney	M. T. O.
N. Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Munificent		W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Chakdina		M. T. O.

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati, Netravati, Bahadur, Courland, Satranji .... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Frinton	Dann	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Pasha	Elliott	T. M. & Co
5 Baron Ardrossan		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Dunera	Fysh	M. M. & Co
8 Rostock	Bates	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga .... M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Koweit .... Wilson .... T. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Tug Harold .... H. I. Dixon & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Nore	Asbura	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Matiana	Lane	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Fultala	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Haxby	Goodward	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. F. C. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hoxby (s) 20,049 cwts. linseed, oil cake, Bruel and Co.; 2,040 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR LONDON.

Matiana (s) 610 cwts. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.; 740 cwts. saltpetre, M. and R. Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Benvenue (s) 5,985 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 495 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 4,002 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,001 cwts. gingelly seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,001 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 12,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 20,010 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Baron Ardiossan (s) 25,312 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers

Morrocco (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Munificent (s) 12,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 13,040 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Frenton (s) 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nore (s) 200 bales cotton twist, J. David; 235 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 50 cwts. bees wax, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nore (s) 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, Lyon Lord and Co.; 20 cwts. Persian Essas olibanum, H. Abdeali; 67 cwts. gum olibanum, L. Hemaraj; 128 cwts. apricots jardaloo, V. Narsee.

FOR KOBE.

Nore (s) 81 cwts gum Arabic, S. Khetsee and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nore from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—313 cases cotton goods, 4 cases cotton blankets, 16 cases spectacles, 550 cases beer, 26 cases glass globes, 12 cases mirrors, 4 cases glass tumbler, 30 cases glass chimney, 35 bales canvas, 5 cases glass shades, 1 case flannel, 2 cases cycles, 5 cases tyres, 21 cases soap, 12 cases perfumery, 5 cases crochet cotton, 3 cases cycle accessories, 19 cases glass beads, 10 casks Victout powder, 36 cases copper sheets, 7 cases walking sticks, 292 cases glass bangles, 11 cases clocks, 68 cases cow-hair blankets, 84 bales cotton sheeting, 25 cases vegetable wax, 197 casks alum, 38 cases 86 crates glass bottles, 33 cases crockery, 501 boxes silver syce, 128 boxes Mexican dollars, 47 rolls 51 bales matting, 671 cases porcelainware, 403 bales dry ginger, 556 cases camphor, 632 cases silk goods, 53 bales waste silk, 27 cases cotton and silk goods, 4 cases Prussiate potash, 4 cases iodide potassium, 5 cases bromide potassium, 2,595 bags green peas, 100 bales mat fibre, 250 cases pickles, 24 cases waste silk yarn, 9 cases brass bars, 1,838 cases milk, 850 slabs tin, 50 bales 9 cases paper, 400 cases biscuits, 1 case leather, 800 boxes raisins, 2,375 cases cassia, 10 cases vermillion, 200 cases 8 boxes preserves, 300 packages sugar candy, 3,056 cases 207 boxes fire-crackers, 1,768 cases jams, 923 cases fruits, 36 cases munsol, 15 packages China root, 400 boxes evaporated apples, 546 bales raw silk, 144 bales 289 cases silk, 1,314 packages 885 chests 2,625 cases tea.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Bhadrapad Vad. 1972.
Mahomedan: 20th of Zelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 9th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m. Sunset: 6h. 39m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter, 15th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September, 20.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September, 21.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of members at the Society's Room at Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 19.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 23rd September:—Sergeant R. C. Lowndes and Lance-Corpl. J. G. Ridland.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday, 7-15 a.m.

Signalling Class:—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.), will be held this week as follows:—

Mornings Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

Evenings, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6-15 p.m.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday evening the 19th instant, at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 21st instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles. No bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Ac'g. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Sept. 18.

No. 305—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 18th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. E. B. Company Sergt. G. Barnes.

No. 306—PARADES:—

Tuesday 19th and Thursday 21st instant 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill and Instructions.

No. 307—LECTURE:—

A lecture will be given on Thursday next at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters by Capt. P. H. Retallack, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, entitled "The B.V.A. Past and Present." All ladies are cordially invited.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1, 2, and E. E. Companies at Headquarters on Tuesday the 26th instant at 7 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 19.

323. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Coy. during week ending 23rd instant. Next for Duty "B" Coy.

324. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"B" Company.—Daily to Saturday, 23rd instant, inclusive.

"G" Company.—Sunday, 24th to Saturday, 30th instant, both days inclusive.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as usual.

All Companies must complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.

325. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

326. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company.—Parade for all 2nd Class shots in the Company every Friday evening at Headquarters at 8-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Company.—Coy. parade to-day Tuesdays and Thursdays. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts. Recruits will attend these parades (Signallers and Machine Gun Section will not attend Thursdays parade).

Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for bayonet fighting will attend the above noted Company parades and also on Friday, 22nd September, at the same time and place.

Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters on Friday 22nd September, at 7-15 a.m. and will attend the above noted Tuesday parade.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parades of all sections at the Volunteer Club to-day Tuesday 19th tant and Tuesday 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Shorts) doubles and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Guard of Honour ..... Karl Kaps
Overture.—Le Diademe ..... Herman
Valse.—Where my Caravan has Rested Lohr.
Selection.—The Count of Luxembourg Lehar
Serenade.—O Sole Mio ..... Di Capua
Melodies from—Watch your Step ..... Berlin
Two Step.—The Fox Trot Ball ..... Ayer

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning, at 11-30 o'clock.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Bombay Members of the Maharastra Home Rule League met at Dr. Sathaye's Rooms, Girgaon, on Friday the 15th of September 1916, and formed themselves into the Bombay Branch of the Maharastra Home Rule League, with Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Dr. M. B. Velkar as Secretaries.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette, with the Homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 17th instant.

The P. and O. S. S. Kashmir which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo arrived at London on Saturday the 16th instant. All well.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox on Sunday. Market and Worli reported one attack and one death from plague each. The total mortality from all causes was 77 against 83 on the corresponding date of last year and 94 on that of 1914. Of the 2,476 rats caught six were found to be infected.

NEWLY-BORN BABY FOUND IN A COMPOUND.

In consequence of certain information received, the Police proceeded to the compound of a bungalow at Supari Baug Road, and found a newly born female child lying there in a basket and rolled up in a piece of cloth. The child, who appears to be a day old, was removed to the Bai Motlabai Hospital, where it is being looked after. The parents of the child could not be traced.

REMOVAL OF WAR GIFTS DEPOT.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society notify the removal of their War Gifts Depot at Bombay for the reception of Red Cross Gifts, from Waterloo Mansions to Alexandra Dock. All consignments to the Depot should therefore be addressed to the Honorary Superintendent, Red Cross Depot of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society, Indian Branch, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, subject.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Ranchhordas Chunilal, a broker, residing on the second floor of a house in Shaeikh Memon street, reports that his house was broken into between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m., and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 1,427 carried away.

Mathuradas Govindji, residing at Gai Wadi, reports the theft of ornaments and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 280.

Anant Purshotam Mehendale reports the theft of silks etc. of the collective value of Rs. 3165 from his cloth-shop at Lamington Road.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Nasrudin Gyazudin with possessing eight grains of cocaine at Kumbharwada, without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.		Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	18	m 4 6	25 10		18	m 9 49	20 9
		3 33a	24 5			9 44a	18 1
Tues.	19	m 5 0	24 1		19	m 11 3	21 6
		4 20a	23 5			10 36a	19 0
Wed.	20	m 5 20	24 4		20	m 1 22	21 8
		5 32a	22 9			12 3a	19 8
Thur.	21	m 7 14a	24 4		21	2 39a	21 1
		8 7	22 8				
Fri.	22	m 9 12	24 10		22	m 1 47	19 5
		8 57a	23 4			3 26a	20 8
Sat.	23	m 9 59	25 0		23	m 2 48	19 2
		9 49a	24 4			3 59a	19 2
Sun.	24	m 10 22	26 0		24	m 3 8a	18 7
		10 28	25 1			4 28a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 34m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept.	5th	9h. 6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	12th	2h. 0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	19th	11h. 5.3m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27th	1h. 4.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th September 1916 was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

For the information of intending donors of motor ambulances to the Red Cross, the Joint War Committee desire to notify the public, that such ambulances, when purchased by the donors themselves, are not always of suitable type, and the Committee recommend that intending donors should present the value of the motor ambulance to the Red Cross, leaving the actual purchase to be effected through the Agency of the Joint War Committee's export advisers.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

THE HON. MR SETALVAD'S SPEECH

At the last meeting of the Imperial Council on the 5th instant, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad in moving that the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Bill, be referred to a Select Committee, made the following speech:—

My Lord, when I introduced the present Bill in February last at Delhi, I explained to the Council, at some length, the reasons which prompted me in bringing it forward. I then showed how the Hindus and Mussalmans were inconvenienced owing to certain disabilities with regard to the disposition of property under which they laboured owing to the law as at present administered. I illustrated that by pointing out how a Hindu or Mussalman, who had only a daughter, and wanted to put his property in trust so as to give the life estate to his daughter and then give the property to her children, sons or daughters, was precluded from giving effect to his desire under the law as it stood at present; while the other communities in this country were under no such disabilities, and my hon. friend, Mr. Lowndes, who spoke on that occasion, gave further illustrations of the manner in which both Hindus and Mussalmans were inconvenienced with regard to this matter. It is not necessary, Your Excellency, to repeat what was then said, as Hon. Members are perfectly well aware of it. I then pointed out that the anomaly that existed, with regard to these two communities in respect of the disposition of their property in favour of unborn persons, had originated in the rigid application of the rule of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, that any gift, in order to be valid, must be accompanied by possession, from which it followed that an unborn person being not capable of taking possession was incapable of taking a gift. With regard to the Hindus, this was laid down by the Privy Council in what is known as the Tagore case. But it may well be said that the Hindus have never accepted the situation that the law as laid down by the Privy Council in the Tagore case with regard to unborn persons was correct Hindu law. It was then contended, and it has been contended since by some learned writers and eminent Judges, that the texts from which this conclusion was drawn were not correctly construed by the Privy Council. I am only saying this for the purpose of showing that, when it is proposed to alter by this Bill the Law as laid down by the Courts, it need not be taken for granted that the real Hindu Law is what the Courts have held it to be.

WRONG INTERPRETATION OF TEXTS.

As already stated, a number of people still hold the opinion that the Hindu Law really allows gifts to unborn persons, and does not prohibit it in the manner decided by the Courts. And, Your Excellency, it is instructive in this connection to study the debates that took place when the Transfer of Property Act was passed in the year 1882. On that occasion, in the Bill that was originally drafted and brought in by Government, power to dispose of property in favour of unborn persons exactly under the limitations and conditions which now appear in the present Bill, was proposed to be given to all, including Hindus and Mussulmans. When the Bill went to the Select Committee, the Hindu Members, and particularly Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, who was then a member of this Council and also of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, opposed these provisions. And if you read the debates, it will appear that he objected to those provisions being made applicable to Hindus, not on the ground that the Hindu Law did not allow dispositions in favour of unborn persons, but he contended that the Hindu Law allowed such dispositions without any limitations at all, and that therefore, inasmuch as the Transfer of Property Act made it possible for Hindus to make a gift in favour of unborn persons only subject to the limitations and conditions therein laid down, it was not in consonance with the Hindu Law, and that was why he insisted on the insertion of a proviso in section 2 that nothing contained in Chapter II shall affect any rule of Hindu or Mahomedan Law. He also hoped that, in course of time, the wrong interpretation of the texts on which the Privy Council had proceeded would be corrected some day. It was therefore that he did not want to become a party to anything which would restrict the right of Hindus to dispose of property in favour of unborn persons without any limitations and conditions.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE BILL.

Then, with regard to the Mussalmans, Your Excellency, as I pointed out on the last occasion, so far as the Shias are concerned, the Mahomedan Law allows successive life estates to be given, and certain texts have been relied on by authors like Mr. Amir Ali and others, to show that even gifts to unborn persons are allowable with regard to Shias. In the case of Sunnis, no doubt the position is different. But whatever that may be, I submitted that the time had arrived when the Mussalmans, along with Hindus, should have their present disability removed. It was under these circumstances that I ventured to introduce this Bill at the Delhi session. Since then, the Bill was referred for opinions to various bodies and individuals. I would here, with your Excellency's permission, emphasise what I said at Delhi when I introduced the Bill, that one must not lose sight of the two main features of this Bill. First, that it is merely a permissive piece of legislation; it does not compel any person, either Hindu or Mussalman, to will away or gift away property in favour of an unborn person if he does not choose to do so, and what the Bill proposes to do, is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to will away or gift away property in that manner only if they wish to do so. And secondly, the Bill does not profess and does not want to enlarge in any manner the testamentary or disposing power of any Hindu or Mussalman. Your Excellency, I wish to emphasise this again, because one finds from the opinions that have been circulated, that there is still a great deal of misapprehension on that point. The Bill does not alter the law with regard to what property a person may dispose of, but, with regard to the person in whose favour the disposition can be made, enlarges the disposing power of a Hindu or Mussalman. For instance, with regard to Hindus, a person who is a co-parcener of a joint family and as such has an indefinite share in what is known as joint ancestral property, this Bill will not empower him to deal with that property over which he has no disposing power. It only empowers a person who has full disposing power over some property to dispose of that property, if he chooses to do so, in favour of an unborn person. Similarly, with regard to Mussalmans, the Bill does not propose to extend, as some apprehend it does, the testamentary power of a Mussalman which is restricted at present to one-third of his property. The Bill does not propose to do that at all. It only seeks, as I submitted on the last occasion, to remove the particular disability under which Hindus and Mussalmans labour, and not in any manner to enlarge their power of disposal over the properties they possess. And in that view one should have thought, your Excellency, that there would be no objection raised with regard to the passing of the Bill into law either by Hindus or Mussalmans. But the opinions that have been gathered from various bodies and individuals, undoubtedly reveal that, so far as the Mussalmans are concerned, the opinion is very much divided, although, as I have pointed out, some of the objections raised are based on a misapprehension as to the real nature of the Bill.

But however that may be, if the Mussalmans as a body are not unanimous or practically unanimous in favour of this Bill, I quite recognise, your Excellency, that it is not possible, it will not be desirable for this Council, to proceed with this legislation so far as the Mussalmans are concerned.

PRACTICAL UNANIMITY AMONG HINDUS.

So far as the Hindus are concerned, the opinions shew a practical unanimity in favour of the Bill. Therefore, I beg to suggest that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and proceeded with so far as Hindus are concerned. It should not be extended to Mussalmans inasmuch as they do not want it at present. Hereafter, if they think it desirable to have it, it will certainly be open to them to demand legislation on the same lines. But, when I say this, your Excellency, about Mussalmans, there are particularly, in the Bombay Presidency, certain sects of Mussalmans who stand on quite a different footing; for instance, those known as *Khojahs* in Bombay. They are, so far as inheritance and succession are concerned, absolutely governed by Hindu law; although Mahomedans by religion, they are not governed by Muhammadan law in inheritance and succession, but are absolutely by all the rules of the Hindus in this respect. Then, again with regard to the extent of their disposing power by wills, they are practically governed by Hindu law, inasmuch as they are not restricted to the disposal only of one-third of their property. The extent of their testamentary power has been held to be absolutely co-extensive with that of Hindus. Therefore *Khojahs*, as I have pointed out, stand on a very different footing from the other Mussalmans in this country, inasmuch as a considerable part of the law as administered with regard to them is Hindu law. And so far as I am able to ascertain their wishes in the matter, I understand that they would very much like to have this power, which is proposed to be given under this Bill, to be extended to them. That, again, I quite recognise, is a matter which requires careful consideration, and will be and ought to be considered in Select Committee.

There are various other points also which would require further consideration in the Select Committee. For instance, as I have pointed out, the apprehension that is entertained that the Bill will have the effect of extending the disposing power of Hindus or Mussalmans as the case may be. That matter will be made clear by some re-drafting in the Select Committee.

Then, again, there is the difference of opinion with regard to clause 6 of the Bill, and that again is a matter which will require careful consideration in the Select Committee.

I need not detain the Council, Your Excellency, any further on this motion, and I will move that the Bill to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer *inter vivos* or by will for the benefit of unborn persons be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, the Hon. Mr. J. Walker, the Hon. Babu Bhupendranath Basu and the mover, with instructions to confine the operation of the Bill to Hindus, subject, however, to a discretion in the Committee to consider whether powers should be reserved to the Governor-General in Council to apply, by notification, the provisions of the Bill to Khojah Mussalmans, and to report on or before the 19th of September, 1916.

A report of the Ramkrishna Mission states that the recent downpours have eased the situation in most of the distressed areas so much that the inhabitants now look forward to a good harvest in the near future but the condition of the people of Garbeta Sub-Division of Midnapur is indescribably miserable. The Mission has opened two centres—one at Hoomgad, another at Amlasole and are making a canal from one of the local rivers at a cost of Rs. 500 to irrigate nearly 6,000 bights of land. It will be completed soon and it is hoped that the canal will play its part in accelerating cultivation. Under these trying circumstances they appeal to their countrymen to help them in offering relief.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestion made by Dr. Machichan to hand over the First Year's Course to our High Schools is indeed out of the way. The defect that he has found out in the education of our yong men is that they do not grasp the salient points in the class room of the College while studying for the First Year and for this Dr. Machichan has been bold enough to suggest raising the standard of our High Schools from the VIIth Standard to the VIIIth and handing them over the First Year's Course. Now, then, if this is experimented, we shall have only two years' study at the college instead of three years as at present for the B.A. Examination. This is depriving the students of their privilege of getting the benefits of college life for one year. The reason for the defect in secondary education is not far to seek. The fundamental principles during this decay have been ignored by the Education Department. And what are they? They lie in the selection of Text Books for which the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe delivered his able harangue in the Legislative Council with regard to the doings of the Education Department and referred to in your Leader of the 18th August on the Educational System. Indeed the defect in the education of our boys is due to the compulsary dictates of the Education Department in the selection of books for the curriculum of our High Schools. Every year as at present books are changed in the schools while formerly the school-headmasters stuck to one standard book and this was taught to the boys. Such teaching was sound. For when once the boy has been given a reader of a certain author, he studies it and when he is promoted to higher standard he studies the same book by the same author but higher in number and so on. The salutary effect produced by sticking to one sort of reader on the minds of young boys is that their education becomes sound and *pucca* by this yearly progress in their curriculum and the chain of gradual increase of knowledge is never broken. On the contrary, what do we find to-day? The boy who read a certain reader in the lower standard does not get the same reader with a higher number for study in the promoted standard but at the diclation of the Education Department, he is given quite a new book by quite a different author. Well, this spoils the current of his gradual knowledge and puts him in quite an awkward position. This sudden deviation from a prescribed source heavily tells upon the minds of boys and their knowledge of English remains defective for want of proper guidance. In ancient times, none could dictate to a head-master as to the selection of Text-Books. So the failure in grasping the noble advice contained in a college-lecture is due to inproper use of the Text-books in the lower standards from the IVth to the VIIth. Hence we find our graduates defective in English.—Yours etc.,

KADIRI.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1916.

LUNCHEON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following is the list of those who lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday, the 17th instant:—

Sir and Lady Dorab Tata, Lt.-Colonel, Mrs. and Miss H. S. Garratt, Mr. C. Gilbert, the Revd. E. G. Brownrigg, Captain L. B. Bradford, Kumar Prithiraj Singh, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cory, Miss Price, Mr. E. F. F. Hulme King, Mr. R. H. Dundas, Mr. Keith R. Murray, and Mr. E. D. Rose.

HOUSE PARTY.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Colonel and Mrs. R. Woollcombe, Lt.-Colonel the Hon. A. Brodrick, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rendall, Lt.-Colonel W. G. Beyts, Major W. M. Houston, Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, Mr. C. D. McIver, Captain A. G. MacIlwaine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Aitken, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jackson, their Excellencies and Staff.

THE TWASHTA KASAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The fourth and fifth anniversary meeting of the above Society was held in the Hall of the Shri Mahakali Temple, at Pydhoni, on Saturday night under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Anandrao Edekar, which was largely attended. After the reading of the report for the years under review by the Secretary, Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society delivered a lantern lecture on "Co-operation" illustrating thereby the benefits derived from co-operation. Other speakers followed. The Chairman dwelt on the uses of co-operation and urged its necessity in the community and declared his intention to offer Rs. 500 without interest to the Society for two years to continue the works postponed for want of money owing to the present European War and hoped that other members would help the Society both by money and labour.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Terence O'Rourke, the genial soldier hero of the series of films now being shown at the Royal Opera House, received a warm welcome on Sunday night from two large audiences. Three episodes of his "Adventures" are being exhibited this week and the remainder will follow during the next week. More than one episode is being run in each programme to allow room for a post of other great attractions which have been booked. These include another series by the O'Rourke company. By doing this all the big feature films now held by the Royal Opera House will have been put on before the arrival of the Warwick Major Comedy Company.

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after the declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Silver Balm 9-13, Patrick 9-10, Radiant 9-6, Polish 9-0, Jove 9-0, Bandit 8-11, Primrose Morn 8-5, Criton 8-2, St. Andrews 8-0, Pantomine II. 8-0, Lakme 7-12, Joyous Gard 7-7, Vanity Box 7-0, Fire Finch 7-0, Twa Brigs 6-12.

THE STEWARDS PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-7, Shining Way 9-5, Partial Eclipse 9-0, Pretty Good Sort 8-13, Martinet 8-3, Philanthropist 8-2, Miss Drake 7-12, Wavestar 7-2, Idlewild 6-12, Decorum 6-9, Pension 6-5, Seigneurie 6-5, St. Alban 6-0, Larrikin 6-0, Silver Memory 6-0, North 6-0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Singer 9-12, Goldfish II. 9-12, Beyrut 9-0, Baloz 8-13, Kayid 8-12, Zaki Pasha 8-5, Night Hawk 8-2, White Silk 7-12, Excelsior 7-11, Nizam-Ul-Mulk 7-9, Tajilmulok 6-9.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-7, Polish 8-12, Soomsam 8-10, Ace of Hearts 8-8, Durban, 8-6, Maasal 8-5, Bahloel 8-2, Vellard 7-7, Dhaidan 7-6, Redcross 7-3, Crusader 6-7, Mathatbaig 6-7.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Section 9-10, Arrow 9-7, Defender 8-11, Redcrose 8-9, Tenebreuse 8-7, Sirmust 7-9, Planet 7-4, Fado 7-3, Rummy 7-2.

THE MEKRAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Savod 9-0, Tawdry 8-13, Eldorado 8-12, Osprey 8-12, Ben Hur 8-9, Collingwood 8-9, Oxford 8-9, Sherali 8-5, Jivran 8-4 Collector 8-3, Sunshine 8-3, Fairy Gold 8-3, Lightning 8-2, Subeh Pasha 8-1, Peshwa 8-0, Cromdale 7-12, Abdul 7-12, Safi 7-12, Mount Pleasant 7-12, Verdun 7-8.

THE MEKRAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Revivor 9-4, Present 9-2, Pharoah 8-11, Remmes 8-7, Portugal 8-7, American Spot 8-7, Shailan 8-6, Garibaldi 8-3, Subbiaca 8-3, Messina 8-2, Ivanhoe 8-2, Raven 7-13, England 7-11, Romano 7-11, Bayonet 7-10, Active 7-9, Cox 7-7, Vudhia 7-0.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SION UNION C C V. WORLEE R. C C

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for S. U. C. C. by 1 run. Scores:—

SION UNION C. C.

B M Vaidya 1, G A Dalvi 2, M K Dalvi 14, P V Wanpal 0, J L Pereira 0, E S Pereira 5, Sandoo P 4, A F D'Silva 1, T G Mhatre 6, A F Pereira 3, Y D Khade 0, extras 3. Total 39.

WORLEE R. C. C.

A De Lima 1, B B Dalvi 4, J Mendis 14, M Nunis 5, S H Ambre 1, F Keeny 0, M Keeny 2, S Tenkar 2, J Brito 4, S Keeny 1, L A D'Silva 1, extras 3. Total 38.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.

B. B & C I RAILWAY V AHMEDABAD

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club played a tow days' match with a combined team at Ahmedabad on the Gujerat College ground on Saturday and Sunday the 16th and 17th inst. and scored an easy victory by an innings and 95 runs. For the Railway team Messrs. J. S. Warden and K. A. Date scored 55 and 45 respectively while the bowling honours were shared by Messrs. Baloo and Warden. For the Ahmedabad team Mr. Doctor bowled very well.

An official statement issued by the Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway says communication between Marwar Junction and Marwar Pali, will not be restored until to-morrow.



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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 19, 1916.

SOCIAL REFORM AND HEALTH

The necessity of social reform has been dwelt upon year in and year out, from many a standpoint. The condition of public health is one of them, though, it has to be confessed, the arguments from this aspect have not been availed of to any thing like the desired extent, much less marshalled with scientific accuracy and completeness. A very suggestive article on "Tuberculosis and Social Reform" contributed to the current number of "Young Men of India," by Dr. Arthur Lankester, who is engaged in research relating to the prevalence and prevention of tuberculosis in India, is as thought-compelling as it is saddening in its revelation of the untold misery which ignorance and indifference conspire to breed and perpetuate in this country. As he points out, to the thinking mind in India, the problems connected with the spread of tuberculosis are of the utmost interest and importance, while they provide arguments of a most practical and forcible character in favour of efforts for social and domestic reform. In fact, as he emphasises, so close is the association between tuberculosis and what he calls the "evils" of civilization, that an accurate knowledge of its causation and distribution in any country might be regarded as giving a true indication of the directions in which improvement and reforms are most urgently required.

Confining his inquiry to conditions in India, he sets forth, lucidly and suggestively, how certain social customs and institutions operate in creating conditions favourable to the spread of this "most fatal of all the diseases which attack humanity." The Bombay *chawl*, the Calcutta *basti* hut, or the crowded dark house of many an Indian city, each of which fosters everything that makes it easy for consumption to spread from man to man, comes in for its complete measure of condemnation. The selfishness of the land-grabbing and speculative landowner, who "utilizes every square foot of available area for rent-producing dwellings, crowding storey above storey where the pressure of population gives hope of their being occupied," again, is referred to though not with the vehement disapproval that it deserves. Coming to the purely social institutions, the first of which he selects, is the joint-family system "which so frequently results in houses being divided and sub-divided in order to meet the needs of a gradually increasing family group, until both ventilation and privacy become almost impossible." There is much, indeed, to be said in favour of the joint-family system existing under conditions of housing, in which division and subdivision of the ancestral dwelling place has not to be resorted to meet the ever-expanding needs of the members,—until, as Dr. Lankester says, "both ventilation and privacy become impossible." This important limitation to the useful purpose served by the joint-family system, is often lost sight of by those who are more prone to sing its praises than to see facts in the face. This limitation works with special hardships in growing cities with their limited space and rising rents. Dr. Lankester then points to

the problems of town-planning and of city improvement schemes, the difficulty of opening out overcrowded slum areas without causing still further congestion of the neighbouring habitations, the problem of how to provide for the poorest of the people's dwellings which are free from the most glaring hygienic defects, while at the same time providing a due return on the capital expended with a rental which does not place them beyond the reach of those for whom they are intended.

All these problems of social importance and the economic questions involved in the supply of certain of the foodstuffs,—especially milk and ghee,—in common use call for careful consideration.

But the most pronounced emphasis which Dr. Lankester lays in this connection is on the havoc played by the "Purdah" system. "Whatever view," he is careful to point out, "we may take regarding the necessity of retaining the system of the seclusion of women, we cannot avoid the conclusion that, except under very special circumstances, the system tends to produce conditions highly favourable to the spread of consumption." On this point he very appropriately recalls how in the England of the early Victorian period large numbers of young women of the higher classes lived an unnatural sedentary life, merely from a disinclination for exertion,—engendered by the false notion that anything which required active exertion was "unladylike,"—and a lack of knowledge of the true laws of health,—with the inevitable result that they paid the penalty by suffering in large numbers from consumption,—then often called the "Decline." This particular social mistake, as a result of steady agitation, has been almost completely corrected and the English girl of to-day rivals her brother in physique and power of endurance. Thus it is that one of the most remarkable facts in connection with tuberculosis statistics in England, is the gradual and steady change in sex-prevalence, the male death-rate from the disease showing an increasing tendency to preponderate over the female rate,—especially in the towns. Here, in India, Dr. Lankester truly observes, tens of thousands of the very women who should be the leaders of society, examples in hygienic living to the less fortunate members of their own sex, are compelled by their social code to forfeit the blessings of robust health, and at the same time to sacrifice boundless influence which they might be exerting for the good of their country. There is no need to say that the results, as far as the prevalence of consumption is concerned, of this social custom, are fully as serious as might naturally have been expected. The vital statistics of many Indian cities tell the sad tale. They show twice, or even three times, as many deaths from the disease amongst women as amongst men, in communities where *purdah* is strictly observed; whilst in non-*purdah* communities under similar climatic and other conditions, the numbers may be equal for the sexes. In Burma, Dr. Lankester points out, where there is no seclusion of women, more men than women die of consumption. The verdict, in fact, of those,—whether Indian or European,—whose experience entitles them to speak with authority upon this matter, is, he insists, emphatic and practically unanimous in the same direction. Ardent reformers will have no hesitation in pointing to the only remedy that is called for. Dr. Lankester is far too cautious and practical a man of affairs to do that and contents himself by making the alternative suggestion that

upon those who favour the retention of the system of *purdah*, there lies a heavy burden of responsibility to use every possible effort to provide, for those who do live in seclusion, such accommodation as to ventilation, open spaces, and the like, that they shall not be deprived of the blessings of fresh air and exercise.

The proposal suggests a line of least resistance, though it is a question whether it has any practical value so far as the crowded and congested localities of cities are concerned. Nevertheless, if Indian Moslem leaders, as well as the leaders of Hindu society in Northern India, find no stimulus for a radical change in the part played by Turkish women in the political awakening of their country and, above all, in the unforgettable and incalculable services rendered by women,—free women,—of all the belligerent countries, they will at least, we trust, bestir themselves and do the little that Dr. Lankester asks them to do.

The other no less serious social evil which is a fruitful source of this fell disease, is child marriage. Much ink has been spilt in dialectical dissertations on the secondary, if not altogether irrelevant, aspects of this question. The all-important and essential consideration arising out of the physiological and pathological effect of this evil on race-preservation and race-development has been almost as completely ignored as in respect of other social evils. Dr. Lankester draws pointed attention to this neglected aspect of the question and it may be hoped that his warning will not pass unheeded. "In many parts of India he writes,

"one cause, which was very frequently mentioned by experienced Indian doctors and others, of the prevalence of consumption amongst young women, was that they have to endure the physical strains consequent upon marriage and maternity at an age when, as yet, their constitutions are not fully developed. The diminution of the power of resistance to disease thus coincides in too many cases with an exposure to conditions fraught with danger to any who are in the least degree predisposed to tuberculosis. The almost universal practice of excluding all fresh air from the lying-in-chamber results in a young girl being kept for days in an atmosphere insupportably close, and in which infective organisms must abound, just at the very crisis of her life when her vital powers are at their lowest. Out of sixty-four women whose deaths from consumption were recently reported in a certain city, in no less than twenty of the cases there was the clearest history of the disease commencing immediately after child-birth."

Notes of the Day.

The New Judge.

We have to confess to ignorance of the identity of Mr. A. B. Marten, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court. It is many years since a barrister from Home was appointed to the bench of the Bombay High Court and it is to be hoped the experiment will on this occasion prove successful. The attractions of the position are unfortunately not so great as to prove magnetic to a man of the first rank and the appointment *must*, therefore, be more or less an experiment. Of course, everyone knows that there are many able lawyers who would make excellent judges, who do not flourish at the Bar, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that such men have been found on occasion to make good judges. On the other hand, many of them have not, and have proved as mediocre, if nothing worse, on the bench as in the obscurity of their own chambers. There is always the outstanding instance of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to encourage hope in the success of such an appointment and there are instances of other appointments that have turned out highly satisfactory as well as instances of the other kind. The important consideration is whether a man gets the appointment because the India Office has really tried to find a good and able lawyer or because he has been somebody's private secretary or has been doing hack work in one of the Government departments in Whitehall. Mr. Marten is a mystery and we must wait and see.

Is the Appointment Desirable?

So far as the wisdom, desirability or fairness of the character of the appointment are concerned we have very grave doubts. To approve of it without qualification would be to confess that our local bar is not strong enough to provide a lawyer fitted to hold a permanent judgeship, and that is an admission we are not prepared to make. There is a great deal to be said for the introduction of new blood. The English barrister straight from the healthy and impartial atmosphere of the Home courts is undoubtedly an asset that tends to elevate the whole tone and atmosphere of Indian courts, with their civilian and other judges who have, by long residence often acquired too many of the habits of thought and reasoning which belong to Europeans who have lived long in the country But that only applies if you get the right class of man, and the right class of man is very difficult to get. In the present instance there is also another important consideration. The vacant judgeship belongs by right to the Indian bar. It is just as important to keep up a due proportion of Indian judges as to introduce a little new blood occasionally from the Home Bar, and the Government, in all fairness, as well as from the point of view of public interest and expediency, should have waited for the appointment of a judge from England until a vacancy had been created among the English judges. It cannot be pretended that there is no Indian member of the Bombay Bar who is not as well qualified to sit on the Bench as an untried and inexperienced barrister from England.

Strict Neutrality

It appears that the new Greek premier is not a Germanophil but he admires Germany. At least that is what he says himself. His cabinet is not composed of men, we are told, who are favourable to the Entente. But the Premier conferred with the Entente ministers before he accepted office and has announced that he will observe the "strictest neutrality" towards the Entente. First of all we had neutrality. Then we had what M. Zaimis with considerable humour described as "benevolent" neutrality. Now we are to have strictest neutrality, which we have no doubt will prove to be the same neutrality that we have been having all the time, perhaps slightly modified by the fact that the Entente Powers are in a somewhat more severe mood and not quite so ready to tolerate open and flagrant breaches of neutrality, strictest or benevolent. What is quite certain is that the only kind of neutrality that King Constantine cares about is of the malevolent variety, as far as the Entente is concerned, and it is impossible to avoid the impression that the new cabinet has been chosen for the purpose of making itself amenable to the wishes of the King.

The Cost of the C. I. D.

A very interesting return has just been issued by the Government of India showing the cost of the Criminal Investigation Department in the various provinces in the years 1904-5, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. The return was asked for, it may be remembered, by the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan in the Imperial Council in March last and is thus rather belated. It shows the phenomenal extent to which the size and the cost of the C. I. D. has grown during the past decade and especially during the past few years The total for all the provinces is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1904-5	1,75,667	1911-12	11,03,019
1912-13	11,63,684	1913-14	12,00,104

Thus the expenditure on this branch of the public service has increased by ten lakhs in as many years, having started on the modest basis of a lakh and a quarter, or by nearly seven hundred per cent! The return only gives the provincial figures and does not include the upkeep of the C. I. D. directly under the Government of India. The greatest increase has been, of course, in Bengal where the Department cost a little over half-a-lakh in 1904-5, and no less than four-and-a-half lakhs in 1913-14. We have no doubt this figure has considerably increased during the past two years.

Other Provinces

Bombay stands a good second to Bengal, though its expenditure is only half as great. In 1904-5 it was Rs. 58,415. By 1911-12 this figure had practically quadrupled itself and increased to Rs. 2,09,114. The figure for 1913-14 is Rs. 2,13,039. All the provinces, of course, show enormous increases over the cost of the department in the first year for which figures are shown in the return, as compared with the latter three, except Burma, where the C. I. D. seems to have undergone a process of extinction, the cost in 1913-14 having been only Rs. 415 as compared with Rs. 39,235 in 1904-5 and Rs. 97,504 in 1913-14. Why this is so we do not know, unless it is that the people of Burma are politically stagnant and we are to conclude that it is only political activity which makes the Department so great a burden on the other provinces. As to that, the fact that the actual genuine crime investigation carried on by the Bombay City C. I. D.,—to take an instance,—was represented in 1915 by the imposing total of 85 cases, apart from those in which they rendered assistance to the Divisional Police,—which could no doubt have been dispensed with,—is highly significant. The fact is that all this heavy expenditure goes on a mass of activity, which, in the view of the public, is unnecessary and largely mischievous. In the meanwhile the ordinary police force is undermanned and inadequately paid. The public get a superfluity of irritating supervision and a modicum of protection.

Turkish and British Prisoners.

The relieving feature of the war with Turkey has been the manner in which the Turk has proved himself a gentleman not only as a fighter but also as a keeper of British prisoners of war. Evidence as to this accumulates day by day. The Turkish prisoners of war taken by the British have also been treated with the same consideration. The Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" quotes an interesting letter received by General Althem, the Inspector-General of Communications, from the American Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, who recently visited the Turkish officer prisoners in Cairo in Egypt. The letter runs as follows:—

Permit me to congratulate you upon the splendid arrangements you have made for these prisoners. As a summer encampment, I would say it is ideal—being as it is within a few yards of the sea to which the prisoners have free access for bathing. The tents being as they are erected in the shade of a superimposed structure covered with matting are kept cool by the fresh sea breezes. The new constructed buildings for kitchen and mess are very satisfactory, as is also the arrangement for medical attention and hospital treatment. The fresh water plunge and shower baths are an attractive feature and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. The Turkish officers seem to be delighted with the place and are very much satisfied with the arrangements made for their comfort.

The correspondent adds that the Turkish rank and file are receiving the same consideration and attention as their officers.

East Africa—And Natal.

Recently the Ismailia community of Mombasa at a special meeting decided to start an institution for the intellectual and physical training of the youths of the community. The comments of the "Mombasa Times" on this Indian enterprise are worthy of note:—

The report of the meeting of the Ismailia community, which appears on another page of this issue, will be pleasant reading to all those who take an active interest in the advancement of the human race and in particular the social advancement of India, and those of her people who have made British East Africa their home. The proposed institute of Ismailian culture and sports rendezvous when carried out will undoubtedly add to the attractiveness of Mombasa and in choosing a suitable block we would like to recommend that if possible a site should be secured with a good sea frontage, so that the Khoja youth may have the benefit of sea bathing and aquatic sports. For this purpose the back of the island is ideal, as there smooth water may at all seasons be secured for rowing, as well as good anchorage and cover for yacht's and motor boats. Up to now the aquatic sports have been sadly neglected even by the British population, as well as swimming. Why should not the Khoja community give us the lead? In addition a fine building, equal in its architectural beauty to the Ismailian Club at Zanzibar, would increase the popularity of a very neglected portion of the island, the beauty spots of which are little known, and also create a demand for building blocks, thus encouraging the spreading out of the Port City, which is at this time so deplorably congested, and from which evil the Indian communities are the greatest sufferers, making good health and decent living almost an impossibility.

A Contrast.

"Indian Opinion" welcomes this appreciation by the European press of the efforts of Indians in Mombasa to raise themselves in the social scale and assist their fellows, and particularly the frank avowal by the "Mombasa Times" that even Indians "can give us the lead." Familiar as is the Indian community in Natal with the racial prejudices and restrictions against them "Indian Opinion," cannot refrain from making comparisons. And its enumeration of the disabilities under which Indians have to labour in Natal demonstrates how much still remains to be done before the struggle for equal citizenship in the Empire for the Indians can be said to be won. "Can we imagine it being suggested," writes "Indian Opinion,"

that an institute of Indian culture and sports rendezvous should be erected on our Ocean Beach, "thus creating a demand" for building blocks? Why the very sea water is reserved for Europeans only, and we have known Indians to be ordered off the Beach altogether. Indians are grudgingly allowed back top seats on the trams and, except on the rare occasion of a special Indian gathering, are "honoured" by being roped into an enclosure in the Town Hall. If it were possible, Indians would be segregated in a special area like a leper asylum. Let an Indian occupy a house in the "European residential area" and hear the outcry about the "deterioration" in the value of the surrounding property. And to cap all, he can be accosted, if he has the misfortune to resemble in any way a descendant of an Indian Immigrant, by a Native policeman and "run in" for not having a pass.

Where then lies the difference between Mombasa and Durban—both British towns and both built up largely upon the industry of Indians? Why is the Indian honoured in one place and despised in another? The answer is plain. Mombasa for centuries has been the home of free Indians whilst Durban has become rich on the blood and sweat of indentured labour. To an average Durban European an Indian is, therefore, a "coolie" and nothing more. The essential thing to be done, therefore, is to abolish the indenture system root and branch.

TRAGEDY AT BENTOTA.

ASSISTANT COLONIAL SECRETARY DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, Sept. 18.

Mr. E. B. Suctor, Third Assistant Colonial Secretary, was drowned at Bentota yesterday in spite of attempts to rescue.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DORAI RAJA

CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. C. B. N. Pelly passed orders to-day in the case against Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja, of Pudukottah, who was charged with cheating, by Mr. P. T. Parthasarathy Iyengar, a money-lender residing at Egmore.

His Worship after reviewing the evidence in detail arrived at the conclusion that it was untrue that any false representations were made by the accused as alleged by the complainant. His Worship said:—"I see no reason to call upon the accused to enter upon his defence. I accordingly discharge him under section 253, C. P. C.

Cyril Smith, the Croydon Common footballer forward, who joined the Footballers' Battalion, is in a military hospital in Liverpool suffering from gas poisoning. In a letter to a Croydon friend he states that three of the Common players, Barnfather Newton, and Thompkins, are missing.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

FRESH GAINS.

SERBIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

South of the Ancre and near Thiepval the British achieved further successes and captured important fortifications known as the Danube Trench. Between Flers and Martinpuich hand-to-hand fighting ensued in which the British were completely successful, the enemy being completely thrown back with heavy losses.

The capture of Courcelette by the British is considered to be one of the most brilliant feats on the push.

The French attack south of the Somme captured Vermandovillers and Berny and also the strongly fortified intervening ground, after desperate struggle. The French also gained a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux.

The Serbians are now in the immediate outskirts of Vetrenik and Kajonackalan and are crossing the River Brod. The Allies have arrived at Florina.

The Roumanian advance continues on the northern and north-western fronts, where they have captured three more towns.

The Russians have captured 550 Turks in the stubborn fighting south of Brzezany on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa and 3,174 Germans in the fighting which is proceeding in the region of the River Narajovka.

The Italians on the Carso front, after repulsing several nights counter-attacks, stormed further enemy entrechments on a wide front, capturing 800 prisoners.

Prior to accepting office M. Calogeropoulos, the new Greek Premier, conferred with the Entente diplomatists. He states that he will observe the strictest neutrality towards the Entente.

Official and Personal.

Mr. H. F. Gillman has been appointed Member of the Executive Council, Madras, on the retirement of Sir Harold Stuart. Mr. Gillman is at present fourth member of the Board of Revenue.

VERMANDOVILLERS AND BERNY CAPTURED.

CONSIDERABLE BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR THIEPVAL.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

VILLAGES CAPTURED AFTER DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

ALL COUNTER-ATTACKS SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Last night's communiqué said:—The French attack south of the Somme captured the villages of Vermandovillers and Berny and also the strongly fortified intervening ground after a desperate struggle. We captured a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux. All enemy counter-attacks were shattered by gunfire with heavy loss. Hitherto seven hundred prisoners have been counted.

HOW THE VILLAGES WERE OCCUPIED.

FIGHTING CONTINUES AROUND DENIECOURT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept 18.

The following is the text of last night's Paris communiqué:—

North of the Somme our artillery actively bombarded the enemy works. South of the Somme we attacked at several points at half past two in the afternoon and gained important successes.

The villages of Vermandovillers and Berny, hitherto partly occupied by us, were conquered by a brilliant assault. Some houses are still resisting. All the ground between Vermandovillers and Deniecourt and between Deniecourt and Berny, defended by several systems of strongly fortified trenches, fell into our hands after a desperate struggle.

Fighting continues around Deniecourt. We captured a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux. All the enemy counter-attacks at the close of the evening were shattered by our gunfire with heavy loss. Hitherto seven hundred unwounded prisoners have been counted.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FIGHTING ROUND BERNY AND VERMANDOVILLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

This afternoon's communiqué reports fairly brisk artillery firing in the regions of Berny and Vermandovillers. Four enemy machines have been brought down, one of them north of Douaumont. There has been considerable French bombing activity. Three-hundred and forty-nine bombs were dropped in different centres.

NEW GREEK PREMIER'S POLICY.

PRO-ALLY MEETINGS IN IMPORTANT CENTRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 17.

M. Calogeropoulos states that he will observe the strictest neutrality towards the Entente. He denies that he is Germanophil, though he admires the Germans.

Mass-meetings are being held to-morrow at important pro-Ally centres at which resolutions will be proposed begging the King to adopt the policy conforming with the national interests.

LATER.

Prior to accepting office M. Calogeropoulos conferred with the Entente diplomats. Although the Cabinet is not composed of men favourable to the Entente it will be given every chance, but it is believed that it will be short-lived, if it continues the attitude of so-called benevolent neutrality.

PRINCE ALBERT OPERATED UPON.

ABDOMINAL ABSCESS EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 17.

It is officially announced that Prince Albert has been invalided with acute abdominal trouble. An abscess formed, which has been evacuated. The Prince is doing well but considerable time must elapse before he will be able to resume his duties.

IRRESISTIBLE BRITISH PUSH.

CAPTURE OF COURCELETTE

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The capture of Courcelette was one of the most brilliant feats on the push. The fighting began in the morning with alternating fortune, the enemy being constantly reinforced by the Albert-Bapaume road. The British columns attacked the village early in the afternoon and fighting ensued in the streets. The British and the Bavarains fought with revolvers, knives and fists.

The German garrison which had been ordered to resist to the last surrendered in a body when it saw that the game was up.

CAPTURED COMMANDER'S ADMISSION.

Fighting was also stiff at Martinpuich. The captured battalion commander admitted that he was unable to stand against the irressistible British push.

GERMAN ARTILLERY GROWING WEAKER.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters wires:—

Fuller reports of yesterday's battle show so far that it has resulted in the most important British victory since the battle of the Marne.

The total prisoners hitherto counted is 2,500, but captured men are still arriving.

The enemy has evidently lost many guns. The German artillery is growing weaker especially in heavy guns.

The loss of the high ground for observation coupled with our complete domination in the air minimises opportunities of the enemy's long-range guns.

BRITISH GAINS EXTENDED.

IMPORTANT FORTIFICATIONS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—South of Ancre we have achieved further successes. In the vicinity of Courcelette we have extended our gains on a front of 1,000 yards.

Near Thiepval we obtained considerable success yesterday evening. We captured fortifications known as the Danube Trench on a mile front. The enemy abandoned a quantity of rifles and equipment. We also captured the defended works at Mouquet. The number of prisoners is increasing.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

POSITION IMPROVED NORTH OF MOUQUET FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—South of the Ancre the enemy have been counter-attacking our new positions, particularly in the direction of Les Boeufs and north of Flers, where they suffered heavily. All counter-attacks were repulsed.

We have improved our position north of Mouquet Farm and have made further captures of six officers and 243 men.

ENEMY CAUGHT BY BRITISH ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

AMMUNITION DUMP ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The text of last night's communiqué from General Haig is as follows:—

Several heavy enemy counter-attacks south of Ancre have all been repulsed. The enemy advancing from Les Boeufs and north of Flers were caught by our artillery barrage and lost very heavily.

The enemy brigade advancing between Flers and Martinpuich to attack in the direction of High Wood met two of our battalions in the open. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued in which we were completely successful. The enemy was dispersed and thrown back with heavy losses.

We have improved our position north of Mouquet Farm. Our artillery has been active and caused another conflagration in the enemy ammunition dump at Grandecourt.

Our aviators continued successful attacks on the enemy communications. We destroyed another enemy machine. Three of our machines are missing.

SERBIANS CROSS RIVER BROD.

FRENCH AND RUSSIANS NEAR FLORINA

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE IN MOGLENA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The Serbians are now in the immediate outskirts of Veternik and Kajonackalan and are crossing the river Brod.

The French and Russian troops have arrived before Florina.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 17

The Serbian communiqué of the 16th instant says:—

Our attacks continued yesterday in the Moglena region where the enemy is in great strength and where we have to operate over the very difficult Alpine country with veritable walls of rock to climb.

The situation is good in the direction of Florina. More guns have been captured.

Our losses have been slight. The losses of the enemy, judging from the corpses on the battlefield and from the newly-made graves have been considerable.

OFFENSIVE ON STRUMA AND DOIRAN FRONTS.

BRITISH PATROLS RAID ENEMY LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A British official message from Salonika says.—

On the Struma front the patrols successfully raided the enemy line at Nedhori and north of the Seres road during the night of the 16h.

On the Doiran front the bomb-throwers killed 150 Germans on the 13th. Operations with machine-guns inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy counter-attacks.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE.

THREE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A Roumanian official statement reports continued advance on the northern and north-western fronts. Three towns have been occupied and nine hundred and ten prisoners and war material have been captured. Branhill is in our possession after having frequently changed hands. Seventy-six prisoners were taken there.

GERMAN AIM IN BERLIN-BAGDAD LINE.

ALLIES TO SHATTER DREAM OF WORLD-DOMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Addressing the wounded Dominion troops at Caxton Hall, Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., emphasised that it was Germany's aim to maintain the Berlin-Bagdad communications at all costs. The Allies had to break that line and so shatter the German dream of world domination.

ENEMY WAR COUNCIL.

DISCUSSES A GREAT BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 15:—An enemy war council to which great importance was attached was recently held at the headquarters on the eastern front. According to a Rome wireless a great Balkan offensive with 200,000 Germans and 100,000 Austrians was discussed. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg has now returned to Berlin and is expected to make a statement at the re-opening of the Reichstag.

GERMAN "STAR" AVIATOR KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 15:—According to the "Vossische Zeitung" Lieutenant Fahbusch, one of the German "star" aviators, has been killed in action.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

FIGHTING NEAR BRZEZANY.

3,174 GERMANS CAPTURED NEAR NARAJOVKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.

An official statement says:—Five hundred and fifty Turks have been captured in the stubborn fighting south of Brzezany on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa.

In the fighting, which is proceeding, in the region of the river Narajovka on the line of the Podoysoke-Halicz railway, 3,174 Germans have been captured.

The Turks in the Caucasus started an offensive in the regions of Karaburnu, southwest of Kyghi and west of Rayat. They were everywhere repulsed.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

BRITISH SEAPLANE SQUADRON'S SPLENDID WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Between August 25th and 29th a British seaplane squadron carried out a series of attacks and reconnaissances on the enemy railway communications in Palestine. Considerable damage was done at the Afulen junction and, an engine, rollingstock and stores were destroyed. The stations at Tukeran, Ardana and Homs and the enemy camp near Remleh were also severely damaged.

ITALIAN SUCCESS ON CARSO.

ENTRENCHMENTS STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 17.

A communiqué says:—On the Carso front after repulsing several night counter-attacks the Italians yesterday stormed further enemy entrenchments on a wide front, capturing 800 prisoners.

There have been heavy fighting and abortive enemy attacks in Brenta Valley.

ITALIAN GAINS ON THE CARSO.

IMPORTANT POSITION AND 4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

An Italian semi-official statement says that in the fighting from the 14th to the 16th the Italians on the Carso captured important positions between Vippacco and the sea and took four thousand prisoners.

AUSTRALIA MUST NOT FAIL.

MR. HUGHES' STIRRING MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 17.

Mr. Hughes has issued a stirring manifesto in which he says that victory can only be achieved by a tremendous effort which must be made now. He appeals to every citizen to do his share. Australia's divisions must be kept at full strength. Wealth also, he says, has its duties and must be prepared to sacrifice all for the State. Were Australia to fail in the referendum on October 28th, Democracy and Labour would have failed. Australia must not fail.

DUTCH MOBILISATION,

ONLY AN EXPERIMENTAL STEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 15:—"The Times", Amsterdam correspondent explains, that the Dutch commander is dissatisfied with the theoretical security of a rapid mobilisation of discharged men and desires to subject the arrangements to an experimental proof.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The British steamers Butetown and Swedish Prince have been sunk.

The Bute Town, (or Shire?) is a steal screw steamer of 5,583 tons. She was built in 1893 for the Scottish Shire Line Ltd.

The Swedish Prince is a steel screw steamer of 3,712 tons. She was built in 1897 for the Prince Line Co. Ltd.

JUSTICE DAVAR'S SUCCESSOR.

APPOINTED FROM HOME

ARRIVING IN NOVEMBER.

The following Press Nota has been issued:—

His Mejesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Marten, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar deceased.

It is expected that Mr. Marten will arrive at Bombay towards the end of November next.

MEXICAN REBELS' ADVENTURE.

ALL CAPTURED VILLAITES EXECUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, Sept. 17.

General Villa has attacked the town of Chihuahua with six hundred men. They penetrated a part of the town but were driven out with heavy loss.

All captured Villaites were executed.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

JAPANESE CAVALRY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 17.

A report from Chengchun says that a fresh attack has been made by the Chinese troops against the Japanese cavalry guarding the withdrawal of the Mongolian troops from the zone of the Manchurian railway.

Negotiations in Peking are progressing satisfactorily. The attitude of the Chinese Government is conciliatory, ensuring a friendly solution.

MAHARAJ OF BOBBILI'S GIFT TO WAR FUND.

THE KING'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Maharaja of Bobbili, who has given the most generous support to the Madras War Fund ever since it was started has now made a further contribution towards war expenditure by offering through his Excellency the Governor of Madras for the acceptance of his Majesty the King-Emperor, the sum of Rs. 50,000. His Excellency who communicated this offer to his Majesty has now received the following letter from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King-Emperor:—

"I have received and laid before the King, your letter of the 20th July enclosing the letter from the Maharaja of Bobbili in which he offers to his Majesty the sum of Rs. 50,000 towards war expenditure. The King accepts with gratification this further proof of the Maharaja's sympathy and generosity at this time of national stress. In communicating this reply to the Maharaja will you please assure him of his Majesty's appreciation of his loyalty which is indeed traditional with his family and of his patriotic and public spirited work in the service of his country."

KALANOUR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ALLEGATION AGAINST MAIL TRAIN DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 18.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" learns that the officers who held a joint enquiry into the Kalanour Railway accident are of opinion that the samee was caused by the mail train driver running against a signal.

FACILITIES FOR PASSAGE OF HAJ PILGRIMS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 17.

The British administration in Mesopotamia is endeavouring to arrange for facilities for passage of pilgrims from Basrah and the Persian Gulf ports to Jeddah for the Haj. Applications for passages are to be made in writing to the office of the Chief Political Officer at Gazara. The nature of the arrangements will depend on the number of applications received.

DEATH OF SIR CAVENDISH BOYLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The death of Sir Cavendish Boyle is announced.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., was a retired Colonial administrator. Born in 1849, he became Colonial Secretary, for Bermuda in 1882, and for Gibraltar in 1888. From 1894-01 he acted Government Secretary, British Guiana, and during this period he administered the Government on several occasions, and was Chairman of the British Guiana Bank 1896-97; and a delegate for British Guiana and Bermudas in the reciprocity negotiations with the U. S. A. in 1899. He was Governor of Newfoundland from 1901 to 1904 and of Mauritius from 1904 to 1911.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

CITY'S UNDERMANNED POLICE.

RECENT EPIDEMIC OF BURGLARIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, presided. The principal subject on which the discussion centred was the increasing number of thefts and burglaries, especially in F. and G. Wards, the inadequacy of the Police force, and the letters written to the Press in regard thereto.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner with reference to the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road. The Commissioner stated:—

"The Bellasis Road Maternity Home was opened on the 21st February 1915 and since that date 478 patients have been treated there. Between the 21st February 1915 and the 22nd June 1916, there were only five deaths among patients, these being due to Chronic Bright's Disease, Eclampsia, Pernicious Anæmia, Uræmia and Septicæmia. The reasons for temporarily closing the home for new admissions was that the entire premises had to be thoroughly disinfected, including the linen, bedding, etc. This was a very necessary measure of precaution after the occurrence of the cases, viz., septic fever. As regards the measures which it is proposed to adopt in future to obviate a recurrence of such cases, I may solicit attention to the concluding portion of the Acting Health Officer's report, in which he details the instructions already issued to the medical officer in charge of the homes. I trust that the careful observance of these instructions will minimise all chance of a repetition of such an occurrence."

Mr. S. Navalkar proposed that the letter be recorded. On Dr. Gaya seconding, the motion was carried.

THEFTS AT DADAR.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to an article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd August 1916, 'Thieves at Dadar' and he be requested to report whether it would be desirable to address the Government about the undermanned Police force in F and G Wards, which renders habitation in the above wards practically unsafe."

Dr. Batliwala said not a single day passed in which a theft or burglary did not occurr in the "F" or "G" Wards. There had been a large increase of population in recent years and this at present could not be less than a lakh in the F and a lakh and thirty thousand in the G Ward. And to guard the life and property of this large population in F Ward they had only about 125 policemen there in all. In G Ward they had only 151 policemen. At some places in these wards they could not find a sepoy between a distance of two and two miles and a half. He instanced the distance between Vincent Road and Matunga where there was not a single policeman to be found. The speaker thought that when Government chose to pass remarks about the Schools Committee at a meeting of the Select Committee the Corporation would be justified in drawing Government's attention to the inadequacy of the Police force in F and G Wards. About two years ago he wrote to the then Commissioner of Police who replied that he had no men to spare.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the Police Force was also inadequate at Grant Road, Tardeo and other places.

COMMISSIONER ON "HYSTERICAL" LETTERS TO PAPERS.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, said he was not going to say whether it was equitable for the Government to take over the Police charges *in lieu* of education and not increase the force adequately and spend more money, as the Corporation had done on education. He considered F and G Wards as suburbs and these wards consisted of 13 square miles out of the 22 square miles comprising of the whole city. There were 281 policemen in these wards including European officers. If that was considered as urban area it was not a large force, but if they considered it as suburban area the force was very large. It was more than what they had in the districts. The crime for 1915 was under 5,000 cases, as compared with 43,000 cases for the whole city. They had 19 cognisable crimes for one policeman. Regarding the hysterical letter to the paper, of which mention had been made, there was a similar hysterical letter regarding Grant Road. He called them hysterical, because since then one of the complainants had withdrawn a complaint in regard to a sum of about Rs. 5,000, as one of mistake of facts. To guard the F and G Wards effectively, they would require an enormous force, which was not justified by the value of the property there. The speaker thought that the Police force in the area was quite adequate.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mr. Vincent had given figures for 1915 while the complaint in the papers was that the increase in thefts had occurred during the last three or four months. The letters to the press showed that thefts and burglaries had increased during the last few months in the F and G Wards.

GOVERNMENT'S CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said it appeared to him to be rather curious that he did not hear Mr. Vincent in his reply make a definite assurance that the Police force was adequate for the requirements of the city. The speaker would then assume that in the opinion of Mr. Vincent the force was not adequate but that there was no immediate hurry for an increase. The speaker referred to the different angles of vision from which this question had been looked at. Some years ago when the Corporation bore three-fourths of the Police charges Government readily accepted the suggestion made by the then Commissioner of Police, father of the present Commissioner of Police, that an increase in the Police force in the north of the city was necessary on account of the large influx of the mill-hands. Though the Corporation pointed out that the mill-hands were a peace-loving people, Government decided that extra Police was necessary. The angle of vision had now changed. Government had now to pay the Police charges and it was now the Corporation that said that Police force in certain wards was not adequate. But there was this difference that while in the case of the Corporation failing to fulfil its obligatory duties any rate-payer could appeal to Government, who had the power to order the Corporation to carry out the measure, the Corporation could only make a representation to Government in the event of the latter not discharging a duty. The popular belief was that the Police Force in the City was not adequate and he thought it would have been better to make a representation to Government straight off than waiting for a report from the Commissioner.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Dr. Batliwala's motion might be construed to mean that there was nothing to complain of except in regard to F. and G. wards. Thefts and burglaries had occurred in broad daylight in other wards and he suggested that the words "in F. and G. wards" in the proposition should be changed to "in the town and island of Bombay, particularly in F. and G. wards."

Dr. Batliwala accepted the modification suggested by Dr. Sukhia.

ONLY REMEDY—HOME RULE.

Mr. J. Baptista said Mr. Vincent was the first Commissioner of Police who said that the Police Force in Bombay was not undermanned. Sir Ibrahim had said that in this matter they had no remedy except a representation to Government, and the speaker said the only remedy was Home Rule. Before that time came, however, they should do the best of it. He suggested that they should only draw the attention of the Commissioner to the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" and request him to report whether the Police Force in the city and particularly in F. and G. wards was undermanned. They should not ask him "to report whether it was desirable" and so on.

Dr. Batliwala accepted Mr. Baptista's suggestion and the proposition was modified accordingly.

INFLUX OF UNDESIRABLES IN THE CITY.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said he was very much astonished at the reply of the Police Commissioner. He deprecated the idea that the letters were without foundation, for people had no time to write letters to the newspapers complaining about things for which there was no ground. Shoals of letters had appeared in the papers, and not only one. It was humanly impossible for a scanty force of police to guard such a large area. They all knew that there was a large influx of undesirable persons, like the Pathans, in that part of the town. The city was growing, particularly in the north, and it was only proper that there should be an adequate force to guard the public.

Mr. J. M. Muirhead said Dr. Batliwalla should have gone to the Police Commissioner first and he would have redressed the grievances. The speaker himself had gone to the Police Commissioner and had got satisfaction. If the proposer of the resolution had done so he would not have inflicted on the Corporation all these speeches. He opposed the resolution.

LIVING IN CONSTANT TERROR.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that people in some parts of the town lived in constant terror day after day. This state of affairs had come into existence since the last few months, and this could not be absolutely unknown to the Police Commissioner. He had seen some of the persons who had been the sufferers, and they had told him that the people in Balaram Street always lived in terror with every window barred and closed, which effectively shut off the fresh air. The speaker did not know whether all this was due to the inefficiency or insufficiency of the Police Force. But the fact was there that these people had to live in constant terror. Mr. Petit said he had known a respectable lady who was living in Sandhurst Road and was constantly losing valuables from her house; she had written to the police complaining about this and she was advised by the Commissioner that she should always keep her doors closed. He hoped that the discussion would at least draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to the deplorable condition of things at present.

Mr. R. S. Navalker supported the proposition.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Dr. Batliwalla in replying said that Sir Ibrahim had answered Mr. Vincent thoroughly. He, however, strongly protested against the term "hysterical" which had been used by Mr. Vincent. If the letters were hysterical the councillors who had brought the question before the Corporation were not. It was not a fact that the letters were without any basis. He had written to the Police Commissioner two years ago and he had received a reply that the force was undermanned. The Police Commissioner should not run away with the idea that the letters and the councillors were hysterical. F. and G. wards were not suburban areas; they were growing localities.

The motion was carried.

OBSTRUCTION IN STREETS.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to take effective measures, in co-operation with the police, under sections 312, 313 and 314 of the Municipal Act, for the removal of all obstructions in public streets, particularly on footpaths."

After being seconded the motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

TO THE HOUSEWIFE:—

Discard uncouth, unhealthy ways,
So sloven, smelly, sooty, slow,
Damp coal in these uncertain days,
Or unwilling timber's fickle glow.

To save in time and save in wealth,
To cook with ease and cooking love,
Use BOSS for comfort, BOSS for health,
The simple, silent, safest stove.

L. ROY SAMPAT.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TRAMS,

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day a large share-holder of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company treated the public, in another paper, to his most splendid advocacy of the Company based as it was on ignorance, inexperience (because on his own admission he seldom travelled by tram, and an absolute want both of actual fact and topical argument. Now, I am sure nobody wished to take the Company to task unnecessarily, but there is no denying that certain defects do exist, and must be removed at the earliest possible date if the Company desire to stand well with the travelling public from whose pockets their profits accrue. There are usually unnecessary halts and delays just opposite the Colaba depot which should really not occurr, whatever the cause may be, as the greatest possible inconvenience results therefrom. If the Managing Director looks into this matter personally and takes the necessary steps to ensure that these delays do not occur or rather recur, he will undoubtedly confer a lasting boon upon those who have repeatedly experienced the inconvenience in question. Another point I wish to bring to his notice is the carelessness that is permitted to prevail at the Bori Bunder transfer station in respect of the hurried departure of trams therefrom, without the merest attempt to await passengers who are left behind to take their chance of a seat in another tram. I have repeatedly boarded a tram after a brisk run, and in threatening to report the conductor to the Tramway authorities for refusing to stop at the Station, he begged for mercy and pleaded in extenuation that the inspector had permitted his tram to proceed because another was approachinig the station. This is a defect that must be remedied if the Company desire to maintain their good name. No one wishes to report a conductor or an inspector when the system is at fault and calls for redress without delay.—Yours etc.,

BIMADALAL.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

AN IMPERIAL SENATE SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Under the auspices of the Simla Association Sirdar Jogendra Singh lectured on the "Ideals of Government in the East and West" with Sir Valentine Chirol as president.

In the course of his speech Sardar Jogendra Singh, said:—The India of to-day is different from the India of yesterday, and a thousand agencies are at work moulding the minds of men. The days of unquestioning acquiescence if there were ever such days, are gone. A new India has come into existence which is now taxing the patience of an overburdened administration. The question naturally occurs what is to be the future of India. The belief that ideas of self-government are inapplicable in India's present stage of transition may be right or wrong. But the wish that the people should accept in an unquestioning spirit all measures conceived, shaped and carried into effect by the central authority is not very inspiring. There are great dreams to be dreamt about India. The remedy is not to oppose the new-born aspirations of the people but to control and guide the currents of opinion from within, recognising finally that in the affairs of men, patience combined with a spirit of confidence, is the sovereign law.

After dealing with some of the defects of the present system of administration the lecturer suggested that India needs two distinct systems of Government, the paternal system of the villages, and constitutional Government for the whole country. The permanent official must carry on his work in a paternal spirit guiding, controlling, and helping the villagers, building up a system of rural education, organising village panchayats, and promoting co-operation and agriculture generally. The supreme Government like all Governments in the east and the west must elevate itself to a higher plane, the centre of all our ideals and fountain of all our hopes. Times have come when the Government might strengthen its position as did the rulers in the days of old by associating with itself men who have no other ambition but to share in the shaping of the future of their country. Let the Government of India take the lead and create an Imperial Senate, truly imperial in conception and spirit. Let this Senate gather all the wealth and peer of the country representing wisdom and experience as well as birth. Our great proconsuls freed from the routine of office ought to find in it a place. Then they will have leisure to observe and study the needs and aspirations of the people. Let this Senate be responsible under his Majesty's Viceroy for the Government of India inspiring the future policy of the Government with enthusiasm, knowledge and true sympathy, supplying the permanent officials with new ideals to make a larger happiness more universally possible.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL ON SYMPATHY.

Sir Valentine Chirol in the course of his speech said:—It would be out of place for me to touch to-day on any concrete political issues. I would merely suggest for your consideration whether one of the chief difficulties in the relations between the two races in India does not arise out of the marked diversity of their intellectual endowment in one very important respect. The suggestion in fact is not my own so much as that of my lamented friend the late Mr. Gokhale. Our relations during the three years we served together on the Public Services Commission deepened, I am glad to think into an intimate friendship which allowed us to discuss every question and to differ often very widely without the slightest ill-feeling. On one occasion when we had been discussing the very problem with which Sirdar Jogendra Singh has dealt to-day I thought to close the argument by saying, "My dear Mr. Gokhale, You Indians always let your imagination run riot." To which he replied in the same tone, "My dear Sir Valentine, You Englishmen would be all the better for a little more imagination than you have." Well I am convinced that both Mr. Gokhale and I were absolutely right. Indians have been endowed with a superabundant imagination which they find it hard to keep under restraint, whereas Englishmen allow the much smaller amount of imagination bestowed upon them to lie generally dormant. Hence in the domain of politics the Indian imagination is apt to fasten on some distant goal which may, or may not be, capable of ultimate attainment and to overleap in one bound all the many intervening obstacles which have to be slowly and patiently overcome before it can possibly be reached. The Englishman with his more practical instinct is apt to keep his eyes steadily fixed on the obstacles and wants to see his way very cautiously to the means of overcoming them one by one before he will begin to let his mind wander away to the potential goal. The lecturer has alluded to the Emperor Akbar as a supreme instance of what statesmanship inspired by imagination and idealism can achieve in the East. Akbar was undeniably one of the greatest rulers in Indian history and his conception of a new religion to complete the fusion of races and communities under his sway was the outcome of a splendid imagination. But I have myself often wondered whether a more cautious policy might not have achieved more durable results. Did not his fervid imagination tempt him too rashly to overleap the many obstacles which in the then conditions of India inevitably lay between him and the attainment of the splendid goal on which his eyes were fixed? Did not he in his haste himself provoke the reaction which ultimately took shape in Aurangzeb to the final destruction of the great Imperial edifice which Akbar had striven to raise? Or take another point upon which the lecturer has rightly dwelt, namely, the need of greater sympathy for Indian ideas on the part of many Englishmen. Far be it from me to attempt to justify its absence if it be really and too often absent. But I think it can be largely explained by the British deficiency in imagination to which I have already alluded. What is sympathy but that exercise of imagination which enables one to see and to feel things as others see and feel them and not merely as we are ourselves accustomed to see and feel them. The British spirit of aloofness is thoroughly understood at Home where we are all cast more or less in the same mould, but if we had more imagination we ought to see that it does matter very much in India where our Indian neighbours are cast in quite a different mould, sensitive, emotional, gifted with a fervid imagination, prompt to take offence and to suspect hidden purposes where if they know us better they would realise that in nine cases out of ten there is no purpose whatever, either good or bad but simply our customary and somewhat self-centred indifference, or in other words, our want of that imagination which sympathy postulates. I would on the other hand ask my Indian friends to bear in mind that if India may have suffered from our rational want of imagination, it has often had disastrous consequences in other directions for ourselves until some great emergency has come to stir the soul of the nation to its very depths.

Sir Valentine Chirol in conclusion said that he was confident that the part India had so worthily played in the war would appeal to the new power of imagination which the war had evolved throughout the British race and that out of it would arise a greater and more successful endeavour than any in the past to blend for the good of India and of the Empire the political ideals of the East and the West in the lofty spirit which inspired Sardar Jogendra Singh's lecture.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The week opened with a brisk and expected market for jute mill shares in which a large turn-over took place. Alliance made a phenomenal rise of 42 pounds during the day, closing at 464. Northbrooks were in strong request and moved up to 36-4. A limited business was reported in coals but with rates fairly well maintained. In other directions there was nothing of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 9-4; Bengal 874, 876; Burrekur 26-8; Kuardi 15-8, 15-12; Lakurka 25-8, 25-12; New Tetturya 9-8; Pench Valley 250, 251; Raneegunge 32-12, 33; Saltore 15.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 422 to 464; Auckland (ord) 240, 241; Barnagore (ord) 113 to 115; Clive (ord) 135 to 139; Dalhousie (ord) 295, 296; Delta (ord) 409 to 415, 416; Fort William (ord) 152 to 160; Fort Gloster (ord) 452 to 465; Gourepore (pref) 102; Gondalpara (ord) 550 to 560; Howah (ord) 262 to 264; Hooghly (ord) 56, 56-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 352 to 359; Kanknarrah (ord) 479 to 488; Naihati (ord) 276; New Central (ord) 340, 342, 343; Northbrook (ord) 35-4 to 36-4; Lawrence (ord) 292-8 to 287; Reliance (ord) 241 to 246; Standard (ord) 343 to 345; Sorah 163; Union (ord) 417-8 to 421.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 57-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 65-12, 66-4 p; Bank of Bengal 1,662-8; Dunbar cotton (pref) 45; Ryam Sugar 13-12, 14; Sara Serajganj Rypar.

Government paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 79-8 to 79-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 79-14 to 80.

RAILWAY ZULUM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian third class passengers, who have been groaning under the Railway Zoolum for decades, turn their tearful eyes and bleeding hearts to the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and pray that the Chambers will give their verdicts against company management of railways. That the prayer will be granted is becoming daily more evident

'A Member of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau,' whose letter you published on Thursday, calls upon me to enlighten the public as to what was the Railway Policy of Lord Lawrence, by whom and under what circumstances, it was reversed. It gives me pleasure to respond to this call. In order that the information may have due weight and authority, I give it in the following quotation from the report of the speech of Sir Guildford Molesworth, the former distinguished Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, on State Railways:—

"The lecturer opened his remarks by stating that the object of a railway policy should be primarily to develop the industries, produce, trade, and general welfare of the country by the lowest rates of transport practicable; and, secondly, to increase the revenue and so reduce the direct taxation of the people. Was the railway policy of India, he asked, calculated to attain these objects to the fullest extent? He thought that the answer to this question must be in the negative. In support of this view he gave a brief summary of Indian railway history, quoting from a lecture delivered by himself thirty years ago to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the minute of 1869, in which Lord Lawrence, then Viceroy, formulated a policy of State Control and Management of all railways.

"In 1870, continued the lecturer, the Government of India deliberately adopted the policy of constructing and managing all railways by State agency. This policy succeeded beyond all expectations, amply justifying Lord Lawrence's anticipations, although operations had been hampered by Home Office interference. In 1881, however, Parliamentary influence had been exerted in the interests of 'private enterprise; unfair and misleading comparisons had been made between State and company management, and Lord Ripon came out to India, as Viceroy, pledged to a reversal of the State railway policy."

I will close by saying that the man who, after reading the articles that have appeared in "The Chronicle", does not insist on having State Management of all railways, is a traitor to his country.—Yours, etc.,

X Y Z.

REBELLION IN JAVA.

DETACHMENT OF POLICE DONE TO DEATH.

NATIVE DISTRICT CHIEF KILLED.

MANY PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

A Weltevreden (Java) message of the 2nd instant in the "Singapore Free Press" says:—Telegraphic messages from Djambi state that the population at Noeara Tambesi has revolted and that a whole detachment of police consisting of 16 men has been done to death by the rebels who have also set fire to and entirely destroyed the barracks. The rebellion took place while the Controller was out on a circuit and owing to the rebels having destroyed telegraphic communication nothing was known of the occurrence until it was too late to send assistance. The Controller has now returned accompanied by the Division Commander and three brigades of armed police.

A later message states that the post office buildings, prison, and many other buildings have been destroyed while the corpse of the native district Chief has also been found fearfully mutilated. On the arrival of the Controller it was found that the rebels had taken up their position in his residence and had also made trenches around the buildings and on both banks of the river from which they maintained lively fire. Some 24 carbines belonging to the armed police who had been murdered, as also some 1,000 "sharp" cartridges had been taken away by the rebels. The Government steamer Enim has also been sent with material for the Government vessel Pict and the Chinese boat Hong Bee which are in the vicinity and on the board of which many have taken refuge, including the Resident of Djambi. Assistance in the shape of four brigades has also been sent from Palembang.

Another message gives the following particulars:—According to the Resident the rebellion broke out on the 29th and 30th of last month at Moeara Tambesi where armed police were first attacked by surprise and killed. In Meles the police before being made *hors de combat* accounted for several of the attackers who were armed with "krises" and other weapons of offence. Not long afterwards the place was taken by some 2,000 men from the neighbouring Kampongs.

The cause of the rebellion is unknown but it has been ascertained beyond doubt that the trouble has been caused at the instance of the members of Sarikat Islam. The "Nieuws Van Den Dag" in reporting the occurrence adds not without truth, that Government should even now open their eyes to the danger of this Association to the formation of which they gave their consent and not a little support.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G M Allen, Flying Corps.
Lieut F H Harrison, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S D S Jones, Artillery.
Captain I A J Pask, Artillery.
Captain G Philpot, Artillery.
Captain H B Proudfoot, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J S Spencer, Artillery.

DIED.

Captain J B Hawkins, General List.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G N Anderson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Anderson, York and Lancs.
Lieut F D Andrews, Gloucesters.
Captain P W Bain, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut E R Broadbent, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A A Bruce, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Cable, Black Watch.
Captain J C Cairn-Duff, Munsters.
Second-Lieut G A Charlton, Trench Mortar Battery.
Lieut G G B Downing, Flying Corps.
Captain H N Fairbank, Artillery.
Major J E M Farquhar, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G V Fogerty, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F H Frost, Londons.
Captain D Gardiner, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S P Hayward, Wellingtons.
Lieut E M F Huddart, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Hughes, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R H Johnson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Johnson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut P Livingstone, Gordons.
Captain J H Luscombe, Guernsey Militia.
Lieut C M V McDowell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F McGuffie, Lancasters.
Lieut S Mackay, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J H E Marples, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C W Marshall, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Marshall, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G C M Miller, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M S Munro, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F D O'Dell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N E O'Dell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T J D'Meara, Munsters.
Second-Lieut Rice-Jones, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R F S Scott, Royal Scots.
Captain V H Simon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Sloan, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J E G Smith, Somersets.
Captain N K Stenart, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A Stewart, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H G L Strange, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J H Stubbs, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N H Underwood, Leinsters.
Lieut-Col. T S H Wade, Lane Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Wall, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A S Wallace, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Westhead, Artillery.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut W P Vigar, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E Burton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F W Griffiths, Middlesex.
Captain H G Salmond, Flying Corps.
Lieut D Stewart, Artillery.
Captain R E Wilson, Hampshires.

Lt. S. M. J. Woods, the famous cricketer and Rugby footballer, is home on sick leave from Egypt, suffering from malaria.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 15th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers — 77/6

London, Sept. 16th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers .. 77/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The market to-day opened at 383 for Broach and advanced to 343¼ owing to bullish private advices from Home and to excessive rain in Bengal. A large business was put through in the bazaar.

There was a fair enquiry for fine Broach March and January Akolas but nothing of importance was reported the prices offered being too low. A small business was done in September Akolas.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Akola Sept 298.
Akola January 313.
Fully Good Bengal January 262½.
Good Broach April 343¼.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	DELIVERY Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	—	338	338/96
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	—	247	—	345/53
Bengal	Fine M.G.	—	249	—	257/67
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	276/77
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind/Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	255/62
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	295	305/7	—	290/98
Billeh/Amrsoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	292/00
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	303/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	308/17
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	—	291	—	277/87
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	267/75
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	275/85
Jalna,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	265/75
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	285/89
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	300/15
Nander	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	325/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	270/80
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	260/70
Sawelmned Dharwar	Good Oct.	352	—	—	327/37
Coompta.	Good M.G.	351	—	—	309/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	348	—	—	347/57
Westerns.	Good M.G.	340	—	—	340/47

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COMRA, 18th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super-due.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	288	276	263	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	259	247	..	Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	253	241	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	283	271	..	Ready
	..	..	298	284	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	270	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	295	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	307	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	309	288	..	Ready & Sept.
Akola Kglm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	313	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oommawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	..	309	288	..	Ready
	..	..	315	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum	..	..	303	291	..	Ready
Pootgaum (M.G.)	..	..	315	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	..	307	295	..	Ready
	..	..	320	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	..	310	303	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	325	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	..	..	315	303	..	Ready
	..	..	323	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	312	304	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	350	..	343	25th April 1917
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	320	..	..	Ready
M.G.	..	..	305	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	283	271	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	336	Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	332	Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	363	Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	348	Ready & Sept.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	..	345	April & May
	..	..	..	..	304	Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	361	April & May
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	365	Ready & Sept.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	363	April & May

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th September 1916:—

Cotton	1,029 Bales.
Wheat	13,817 cwts.
Linseed	10,402 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,982 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,425 ,,
Poppyseed	417 ,,
Groundnuts	1,191 ,,
Castorseed	4,466 ,,
Rice	3,350 ,,
Myrabollams	769 ,,
Cottonseed	505 ,,
Mowraseed	573 ,,
Gram	1,514 ,,
Joowar	6,943 ,,
Maize	55 ,,
Barley	276 ,,

CERTAIN MEANS FOR FAT PEOPLE TO GET THIN.

WITHOUT DIETS, EXERCISES, PHYSICS, OR HARMFUL DRUGS.

You do not need to stop eating to reduce your weight, nor wear yourself out with tiresome exercises, weakening physics and poisonous drugs. Follow the advice of one who, after trying them all, was fatter than before, and then found a way to take off two stone without the slightest inconvenience. Get to-day from your chemist some simple, harmless salith leaves, which are agreeable to take, and every ounce dissolves pounds of useless fat. Soon you regain your own, well-formed figure, your firm flesh with no wrinkles or flabiness, and you will be astonished at how much better you look and feel. You can procure the genuine salith leaves from any chemist, and satisfactory weight reduction is guaranteed, or the modest price you have paid is promptly refunded. 5137

MENOIS' GOLD PILLS AGENCY,

322, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2,



The best tonic of the day. Remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Rs. 2 per phial, Cash or V. P.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 18th Sept.—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 78-80	39 0 0	6 0 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 1 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 11 0	9 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teriseed, White 35-45	44 0 0	9 2 0
,, Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	....
,, Black	36 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	42 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 9 6
Arandia	36 8 0	....
Forwards.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 15 3	
Linseed May	9 9 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 3 0	
Jowa, Aug.-Sept.	4 9 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 1 3	
Linseed Septembei	9 4 9	
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 0	
Arandia Aug	36 12 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sept. Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 1-2d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	193
60 d-s Hongkong	153
Do. Shanghai	225½
Do. Yokohama	154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81-13-0

BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent, July 13, 1916
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Aug. 23, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 29, 1914
Italy	5½	per cent, Nov. 9, 1914
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1915
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 26, 1914
Bombay	5	per cent, Aug. 17, 1916
Calcutta	6	per cent, Sept. 14, 1916
Madras	6	per cent, June 26, 1916

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Sept. 1916, as compared with the statement of 15th Sept. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Sept. 1916. Rs.	15th Sept. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 Lacks		
,, Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	56,92,000	130,15,000
Sundries	62,000	1,20,000
Total Rs.	73,54,000	147,35,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	22,95,000	32,01,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	20,71,000	52,67,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,4 ,000	3,03,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,42,000	1,15,000
Sundries	38,000	1,50,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	26,42,000	56,73,000
Total Rs.	73,54,000	147,35,000

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

To-day the Share Market remained closed on account of the September Settlement accounts not being finished. The Board has to-day decided to keep the market closed to-morrow for the same purpose.

From Wednesday onwards the market will remain open till 2 p.m.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate of 3½ per cent Government Paper is steady at Rs. 79½ per cent.

Warrants are quoted at Rs. 10.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free,

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,

30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!



Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PLEADER.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY" BY MAJORITY

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

EMPEROR v. YACOOB IBRAHIM SAYANI.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod & a Common Jury.)

The hearing of the trial in which Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., LL.B., is charged with committing criminal breach of trust as an agent and using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, was resumed yesterday before his Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. R. D. Batliwala appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas appeared for the accused.

The taking of evidence for the prosecution was concluded on Saturday and the case for the prosecution was closed.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

No evidence was tendered on behalf of the accused who on being asked by the Court to make his statement made the following statement:—

"I have known the complainant Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimtulla for the last 17 years and we were formerly on the best of terms.

From 1899 right up to the beginning of this year he and his mother Hajizabai consulted me in all their legal matters. On numerous occasions during all these years I advised them, instructed solicitors on his behalf, conducted correspondence for him, prepared and approved deeds and documents for him and personally appeared for him and on his behalf in the Police Courts, the Small Causes Court and in the offices of the City Improvement Trust, the collectors of Land Revenue and of Income Tax and the Municipality of Bombay.

For none of these services did I receive payment from him at the time; but whenever I did any work for him he would give me a chit for the amount of my fees I further used to lend him sums of money and for these he passed me Promissory Notes. The complainant was then frequently in need of ready money.

In or about April 1913 I required a sum of Rs. 2,500 in connection with a decree passed against me by this High Court in favour of Abdul Latif Sumar. The complainant was well aware of the said suit as he often attended the High Court with me during its pendency and at the office of the solicitor with whom I was working.

When the said decree was passed against me and pending the appeal filed by me I told him I needed the money due and owing by him to me for my fees and loans. An account of his said chits and promissory notes was then made up and the total was a little over Rs. 3,100. He then said he had no available ready cash, but offered to stand surety for me and to deposit the title deeds of a property at Mastan Tank Road (Undria Street.)

My solicitor thereupon submitted his name as my surety and the title deeds to the solicitors of the decree holders. After some negotiations, however, the latter declined to accept any surety and insisted on cash. I then informed the complainant that I would require the money. Seeing that my need was urgent he asked me to raise the moneys on his behalf and account on the said Mastan Tank property. I agreed to do so and arranged with Mr. Noorani whom I knew to lend Rs. 3,200 on an equitable mortgage of the said property. The complainant passed a promissory note in my favour for Rs. 3,200 and I endorsed it over to Mr. Noorani. The said Noorani described the document as Receipt. When this transaction took place the complainant accompanied me to Noorani's Pedhi with the title deeds and was fully cognisant of the affair.

There he added the word "Porbundar" to his own signature on the Promissory Note. One Mehta Kamalsi was present. I said to him that his master wanted "Porbundar" added and asked him for a pen. He gave me one dipped in ink and with this Kazi added the word. From the said Rs. 3,200 I deducted the amount due to me and handed the balance to the complainant together with all his previous chits and promissory notes, which were thus fully discharged.

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT CONVEYANCES.

About this time he brought to my house a bundle of title deeds of his properties and asked me to sort them out. I asked him to come to me on some Sunday when I would sort them out in his presence. He did not come for a couple of weeks. I fell ill and left for Ajmere where I stayed for about eight months. On my return I sent for the complainant arranged in his presence all the deeds he had brought and handed them all over to him. I then pointed out to him that the last conveyances of several of the properties were missing and he said he would make a search for them. On 20th August 1914 I was surprised to receive a letter from Messrs Shroff Dinshah and Dharamsey as solicitors for the complainant, alleging that I had purposely kept back the last conveyances of several of his properties. I promptly replied denying the allegation and pointing out that I could have no object in keeping back any of the lost conveyances. At no time thereafter the complainant contradicted what I said or took any steps. After this the complainant was apparently as friendly towards me as before. In or about May 1915, Mr. Noorani asked me to pay off the loan of Rs. 3,200 aforesaid. I spoke to the complainant about it. He asked me to arrange to transfer the mortgage elsewhere and to raise Rs. 5,000 this time as he wanted some money himself. Shortly after, I was in the office of Messrs. Kharas & Co. solicitors and speaking to a broker, whom I met there, to negotiate a loan for the complainant; one K. B. Mahajan a witness in this case, happened to overhear me and offered to arrange the required loan. Some days later he told me he had arranged with Kersa Mussa through a broker for a loan of Rs. 5,000 to the complainant. The deed was prepared by the witness Dattatraya but in the first fair copy the names of the mortgagees had not been correctly entered and he had the first sheet retyped. It is not true that any part of the deed was brought ready typed by me. I did not know the Marwaris who were to advance the moneys nor did they knew me. As soon as the deed was ready for execution Dattatraya gave it to me and I took it to the complainant's house for him to sign. He was not in and I left it there. The next morning the complainant came to my house brought the deed signed by him and attested by one witness. He told me he had signed it and I added my attestation on the strength of his said statement. I asked the complainant to come with me to Dattatraya's but he said he had to go somewhere else just then and gave me a letter to the deed writer. I took the deed and letter to Dattatraya. Part of the moneys paid by the Marwari were used to pay off Mr. Noorani and the balance remained with Dattatraya until certain alterations in the deed could be initialled by the complainant. As Noorani had been paid off fully, the promissory note for Rs. 3,200 passed by the complainant to me and endorsed by me to Noorani, was returned to the complainant.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY.

The complainant then said he was leaving Bombay and as he wanted some one to look after his affairs he would give me a general Power of Attorney. I said it was engaged with my own affairs and did not want to be bothered with it. At his request I prepared a typed Power of Attorney for him, leaving a blank for the name of the grantee, and gave it to him to be executed before a Justice of the Peace. On the 6th June 1915, he brought me the Power and told me he had had my name inserted in hand writing in the blank space as he insisted that I should act for him. He said he was leaving for Poona at once. The said Power purported to be altered by Mr. J. R. Patel, solicitor, and I verily believed such attestation to be genuine. Thereupon acting under the said Power, I completed the deed lying in Dattatraya's office and delivered to him a true copy of the said Power. When I next saw the complainant I gave him back the balance of Rs. 5,000 left after Noorani was paid off. Subsequently the complainant wanted a further loan of Rs. 1,000 and the mortgagees being willing to advance the sum, a second deed was drawn up for Rs. 6,000 and the first deed for Rs. 5,000 was cancelled. The stamp paper for this second deed was purchased by the complainant's uncle Abdulla Ibrahim but, in this case too the complainant left the whole business to me. I left the deed at his house. He was not at home and he brought it to me the next day signed by him and attested by one witness. On his informing me that he had signed it, I added my attestation in his presence. The money received by me on this occasion from Dattatraya was paid by me to the complainant. I say that the marking of pencil or carbon now found in the signature of the complainant on both the said mortgage deeds (for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively) were not noticed by me at the time of execution nor were they then seen by either of the Marwaries who lent the moneys or by Dattatraya or by K. B. Mahajan. These witnesses and I only came to see or know of them for the first time when they were pointed out in the Court of the learned trying Magistrate. I leave it to the Court and the Jury to infer why and where these marks were made. In or about the beginning of January 1916 the complainant came to me and asked for the return of the Power of Attorney. I gave it back to him and he has suppressed the same. When I returned the Power of Attorney, the complainant signed the letter which has been marked V in this case and his signature which he denied after reading the contents thereof. I returned the said power because in January 1916 I had agreed to act for his mother Hajizabai who was anxious to transfer to her own name and to create a trust in respect of certain properties belonging to her but which stood in the complainant's name. One of these properties was the Mastan Tank property. The complainant had bought this with his mother's moneys but in his own name. He signed an application for transfer to be submitted to the Municipality which application is annexed hereto. His mother wanted to get back this and other properties and to keep them in trust because she was dissatisfied with her son's ways and extravagance and feared he would run through the whole estate if it was not put beyond his reach. Apparently the complainant did not relish the idea that I was going to act for his mother against his own interest as he believed and hence he secretly pursed an ill-feeling towards me which culminated in this false and malicious prosecution. In the beginning the complainant told the Police that I had committed criminal breach of trust not only of the deeds of the Mastan Tank properties but of the deeds of several other properties belonging to him. All the latter deeds were, on investigation by the Police, found in the offices of the complainant's own solicitors Messrs. Kanga and Sayani and Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, while some were found in his own house.

I say I am not guilty of the offences charged against me and pray that I be declared not guilty and acquitted."

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY." BY MAJORITY.

After the addresses of counsel and the summing up of the Judge were finished, the Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" by 7 to 2.

Under section 305 Mr. Velinkar applied to his Lordship that if his Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority he should acquit the accused. If he did not agree with the verdict of the majority, he should discharge the jury, under clause 3 of section 305 and retry the accused under section 308.

Mr. Davar for the accused submitted that there was the verdict of seven men in favour of the accused and the accused was a poor man and put to much trouble and worry. His Lordship would, therefore, order the accused to be acquitted.

His Lordship said that he would consider the matter and decide to-morrow. The Jury cannot be discharged now.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY OF A KHATA.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

VISHWANATH AMRITLAL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

The appellant was convicted on a trial held by Mr. M. T. Yajnik, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad of forgery of a valuable security and abetment in using the same as genuine offences under sections 467 and 471-109 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment under section 467 I. P. C.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused and one Damodar and one Jina were engaged in cultivating a plot of land. Damodar seemed to have been the capitalist and Jina the actual cultivator but their exact relations were not defined. Arising out of those transactions there was a suit in the Court of Small Causes by Damodar against Jina on a khata. This khata was denied by Jina. The khata purported to have been in connection with this cultivation business and with an independent advance. Apparently the items in connection with the cultivation business were previously claimed by accused and Damodar, Jina denied the advance. The signature of Jina on the alleged forged khata was said to have been made by the present accused.

The first court held that it was clear beyond doubt that the accused wrote the khata and signed it dishonestly and fraudulently and was a got-up one and false.

The Sessions Judge also observed that the accused was rightfully convicted. The khata was indubitably anti-dated. This appeared from the cancelled khata. This cancelled khata was Ex. 6 and the signature thereon was made on an anna stamp bearing the crowned effigy of King George. Those stamps were not issued for some time after the date of the khata. The khata in the suit was therefore of course written after that khata and bore the signature over two half anna stamps of Edward VII. The khata was therefore false in the sense that it was anti-dated.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the application.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

666-15.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm v. Messrs. Sheonarayen Baldeodas, a firm, Madhowjee K & C, Part Heard.

179-15.—Captain & V, Birdichand Auraj, a firm v. Nensukhdas Sheonarayen, a firm, Madh K & C, Part Heard, 15-7-16.

353-15.—Motichand & D, Kesharichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsedji R & D, Part Heard by Kajiji J on 18-9-16.

353-15.—Motichand & D, Kesharichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jam R D, Part Heard, by Kajiji, Kajiji J on 18-9-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

31-09.—Tyabji D & Co., Bai Moolibai v. Choonilal Pitamber & ors, Sub & G, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co.

918-14.—M B Chothia Dwarkadas Mohanji v. M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

884-15.—Judah & Solomon, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co., Ld. v. Khamisa Haji Janmahomed, Craigie B & C.

FOR RE-HEARING

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a panper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan, As per Ap. Ct's Order 17-7-16.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai B Wadia and anr, Manecklal and Co., Wadia G & Co.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibai, Edgelow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Naravan & Co., a firm v. Hariiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha,

542-16.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

182-14.—Ede G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Summar, & ors, Patell & Pao, Motichand & D.

1403-15.—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Motilal Bechardas, Smetham B & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

SHORT CAUSES

950-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla v. E J Laurent, Part Heard, 5-9-16.

927-16.—Mulji & Tha, Karimbhai Peermahomed, & anr v. Prahlad Dayaram Joshi, Part Heard by Kajiji J 12-9-16.

568-13.—Amin & Desai, Gajanan Jaidayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabji D & Co.

1420-15.—In Person, Nathmull Hema, & ors v. Inderjit Kalabhai, S A Tyabji.

87-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co., Ltd, v. K Syed Asgar Husein Valad Khoja Syed Mahomed Julaludin, Shamrao M & H.

244-16.—Amin & Desai, Ratanchand Motilal, a firm v. Shivlal Hajarmal & ors.

482-16.—Captain & V, Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm v. Sadaruka Dodunal Sabhagmal Dhundha, a firm.

189-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn, Co., Ltd v. Ananda Prasad Dube, Matubhai J & M.

635-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (in liqn) v. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia G & Co.

653-16.—Crawford B & Co., Marcks & Co., Ltd. v. Hajee Mahomed Isakhan.

664-16.—Smethan B & Co., Allabhai Chagha & Co., a firm v. Suleman Datoo, & anr.

677-16.—Bhai R & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liqn), v. Abubucker Haji Abdulla.

882-16.—Sabnis & Gore, Hari Sadashiv Khanolker, a firm v. Sadashiv Govind Prabhu Tendulkar, & anr.

885-16.—Jehangir M & S, Byramji Herjibhoy Warden, & ors v. Bai Samarathbai, widow, Khand L & M.

958-16.—Mulji & Tha, Shriman Roughoji, Kuverji Raji Shirke v. Shrimant Sardar Manaji Kuvarji Raji Turke.

961-16.—Heralal & Co., Hassain Haji Sumar v. Deba Gulam Javalaprasad, Dikshit D & P.

962-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris & Co. v. The Austrian Export and Import Co., Ltd.

986-16.—N C Dalal Kassam Haji Abdulla v. Sarjansingh Jumasingh, Jehangir N & Somji.

986-16.—Mehta D & L, Yeshwantrao Khandeorao Tinnis v. Prabhaji Sayyanna, Warvalla P & P.

990-16.—Pandia & Co., Shivas C Khambatta v. Messrs. P. Nusserwanji & Co., a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES

766-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Laxman Dhondu Chitre v. Gajanan Mahadeo Ghatwal.

800-16.—Malvi H M & R, Malukchand Bahadurmal, & anr v. Gulabbhai Bajabhai Shroff.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah and Solomon, Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla and M.

1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D and P.

197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash and Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm v. Abdeally Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 16-16.—In Person, Korba Errayya Sayamra v. Korba Sayanna Errayya, & ors, Judah & Solomon.

P P 17-16.—In Person Vajudin Valad Mahomed Satun v. Alli Mahomed Fazalbhoy, Malvi H M & N.

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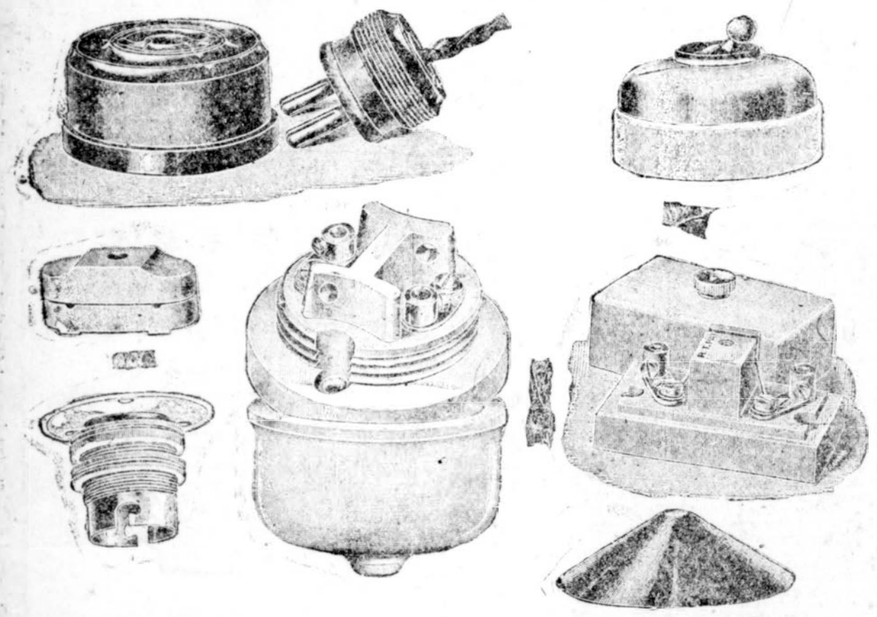
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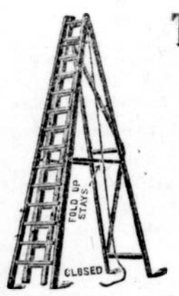
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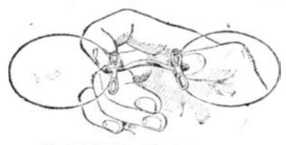
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(Sd.) J. S. B.

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